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REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,369—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 2nd December 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Diu, Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a. m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p. m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, Nov., 1878.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF St. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Mondays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Pangim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Deck Passage..........Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879. First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. De Silva & Co., at Dr. P. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.
S. S. EUROPEAN.
FROM LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per above steamer are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING WITHOUT DELAY and to note that no claims will be paid after the Steamer's departure.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JAPANESE BRONZE.
CHINA AND JAPAN DEPOSITORY,
No 27, APOLLO STREET.

JUST arrived from Japan very handsome and exquisitely carved Bronze Vases, Cardstands, Centre Pieces, Incense Burners, and other very rich ornaments for the Drawing Room; also Handsome Kioto, Satsooma and Konga Work, and a great variety of China curiosities; also China Dry Ginger in Crystalized Sugar and other fresh Preserves.

PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

NOTICE !!!

CHARIVARI'S
Third Christmas Annual and Almanac.

On or about November 30th, 1878, will be published at the

CHARIVARI OFFICE, 10, DACRE'S LANE, CALCUTTA,

Charivari's Third Annual for 1878 and Almanac for 1879.

Price, Rs. 2-8; or with Mofussil postage, Rs. 2-12.

THE ANNUAL will be copiously illustrated by the best European Artists in India: the Calendar, especially being embellished with artistic borders, exhibiting designs of great beauty, and the whole will be bound in a richly ornamented cover, forming an appropriate and elaborate title page.

The Contents will comprise Tales, Poetry, Conundrums, &c., &c., after the fashion of the ventures of this class periodically appearing in England at the Christmas Season. Several gentlemen of known literary ability, both here and in England, have been communicated with, and have promised to contribute, and general contributions are invited.

Bearing in mind the very considerable success which has attended their former Annuals, and having in view the fresh attractions of both Literary and Artistic which they are now offering, the Proprietors confidently expect the support of their Subscribers and the General Public.

ORDER EARLY FROM CHARIVARI OFFICE: 10, DACRE'S LANE, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
—	PERAT	3141	450	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(s)	KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Methven	16th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.
(s)	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan./79
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	10th Dec.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.
SIAM	3080	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th November 1878.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.
S. S. BENGLOE.
FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per above steamer are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING WITHOUT DELAY, and also to note that no claims will be paid after the steamer's departure.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Bengloe.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, gilt large pier glass, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Major Perreau. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and carved blackwood and teak wood household furniture, plated, crockery, and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano, by Broadwood, a nearly new and very light four-seated boat-shaped open carriage with pole and shafts, a miniature brougham, a strong hard working Bay Cape horse, sets of harness, a choice collection of plants, &c., &c., at the "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 30th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished and carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of S. B. Maynard, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the trustees of the late firm of W. Nicol and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their office in Elphinstone Circle, the valuable and handsome blackwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware by Elkington, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano by Rose & Co., a first class mahogany harmonium with 16 stops, a first-rate full size slate billiard table with lamps, cues, &c. by "Thurston," portraits in oil, lithographs, &c., &c. Also about 90 dozen of wines, consisting of sherry, marsala, burgundy, claret, port, brandy in convenient lots to suit purchasers. One office-shigram with grey Arab horse and harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a mahogany piano by J. Broadwood and Sons, at Hornby Row, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co.

The property will be on view at 3 p.m.

FOR SALE, YACHT "WATER QUEEN."

The "Water Queen" is 80 feet in length over all and 60 feet beam. She has just been fitted out for the season and is in excellent order and ready for sea. The ballast consists of pig-lead and iron kentledge.

The undersigned are instructed by the trustees of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., in liquidation, to dispose of the above-described yacht.

Also of three rowing boats, all of which are lying off the Apollo Bunder and can be seen at any time.

The sale will take place by auction at the Apollo Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 3rd December next at 5 o'clock p.m.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 27th November 1878.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR LEASE.

THE DIRECTORS of the CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the LEASING of the COMPANY'S PRESSES and GODOWNS at CARWAR, the Steam Ginning Factory and Presses at Hooblee and the Steam Ginning Factory and Cotton Press at Gudduck, in the Southern Mahratta Country, for a period of three or five years.

At the request of parties at a distance desirous of tendering, tenders for leasing will be received until 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 14th December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., the Agents of the Directors, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

A CHORAL FESTIVAL SERVICE will be held at Christ Church, Byculla, on 30th November, at 6-15 P. M., when a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Charles Gilder, Masonic Grand Chaplain, and the Offertory will be devoted to the Byculla Schools and Indo-British Institution.

APPEAL.

The Byculla Schools and Indo-British Institution are now supporting wholly, or in part, upwards of Four Hundred Orphans. It is earnestly hoped that liberal subscriptions will be made to the Offertory, as both Institutions are urgently in need of funds.

TO FREEMASONS.

All Brethren are invited to be present at the Masonic Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, at 4-45 p.m. and accompany the Grand Lodges in Procession to the Church at 5-45 p.m., where The Grand Masters will receive Their Excellencies The Governor and The Commander-in-Chief.

Craft clothing is authorized to be worn.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Tickets for admission to the Festival Service will be issued to the Public *free*, on application at the Office in the Byculla Boys' School, situated in the Church compound. Copies of the Festival Service can also be had at the office—price four annas each.

J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Director of the Festival,
G.L.S.F.I.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, have just received a choice collection of articles suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS, consisting of SCENT CASKETS of Algerian Onyx, INKSTANDS, CARD STANDS of Onyx, and richly gilt metal with onyx mounts, ENVELOPE Boxes and BLOTTERS of Coromandel work gilt mounts, DESKS, Russia and Walnut CARD STANDS of nickel plate, and bird China, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES of Walnut, lined with lign aloes and studded with onyx, BOOKSLIDES of Coromandel wood, Pallard oak, Oak, &c., PENTRAYS, onyx and gilt, and sundry other articles, of which inspection is invited.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

BALL PROGRAMMES, MENUS, &c.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, have received an assortment of the newest and best patterns in FANCY MENU CARDS, BALL PROGRAMMES, WEDDING BREAKFAST MENUS, INVITATION CARDS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., &c.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

HAS the honour to announce that he will make his FOURTH GRAND ILLUMINATED HIGH ROPE ASCENSION TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 27th NOV.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Not only performs all the feats executed by the original Blondin, but also many others of a most daring and sensational nature, Amongst other marvellous feats,

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN will also WORK A BICYCLE BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS ON THE ROPE.

AN EFFICIENT BAND WILL BE IN ATENDANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.................................Rs.
Unreserved.. „ 2
Back Seats... „ 1
Promenade......................................As. 8

Doors open at half-past eight. Performance will commence at nine.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s and at the doors.

2nd and 3rd class tickets may be had of BOMANJEE EDULJEE & Co., General Agents, 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

HALL LINE
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO GENOA.

TO be despatched about 11th December. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN ALPINE, are hereby informed of the steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS forthwith.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th November 1878.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Bombay up to 1 p.m. of the 29th instant, for the supply of 1,725 MIRZAIS, 1,500 PYJAMAHS, and for making up of 1,500 PUTTEES.

Copies of Schedules and any other information required can be had on application at this Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 26th November 1878.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS, of best varieties, just received.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARY for 1879, of all shapes and sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FARRAR'S LIFE of CHRIST, New Edition, Illustrated, Rs. 13-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS, 1879, Complete.
Annual Subscription............. Rs. 70 0.
Do. Indian Appeals 1879 do. Rs 15 0.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS to get FRESH SUPPLIES direct from Home, of pure Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines, Invalids' Foods and Wines, Sick Room and Patent Requirements Perfumery, Toilet and Medicated Soaps, Toilet Requisites, from the best Manufacturers, &c. &c. Their charges are moderate, and up-country orders are promptly and carefully executed, when accompanied with remittances, or a satisfactory reference in Bombay.

A priced list of Drugs and Chemicals sent free by post on application.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is kept open day and night under the entire supervision of European assistants, where prescriptions are accurately prepared, with pure Medicines, at reasonably low prices.

B. S. MADON & Co.
12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMERICAN WALNUT WOOD AND CEDAR ORGAN,
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

THE Case is made from the finest, selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of the climate; even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins.

The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers, which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and insects.

STYLE 9. (four stops.)

Has two sets or reeds or five octaves' compass, divided, so that each half can be used separately; four stops, namely, *Dulciana, Diapason, Principal,* and *Flute,* and an efficient knee-swell. Set in a neat and well finished case. It has not the power and variety of larger organs, but it has substantial merits of its own, and it will be welcomed in families as a household friend.

Rs. 400.

STYLE 15. (six stops.)

Has two sets of reeds of five octaves' compass, divided, so that either half can be used separately; six stops, namely, *Dulciana, Diapason, Flute, Principal, Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass,* and a knee-swell.

This instrument has some qualities that make it useful in chapels and schools, where the support of the *Sub-Bass* and the power of the *Octave Coupler* are needed. Considering the price asked, this organ contains many and satisfactory elements. It has been used during the past year in great numbers of schools, and the demand is steadily on the increase.

The reeds and the mechanical parts of all the organs are precisely alike, and the interior work of the cheapest organ is as thoroughly made as in the best. The difference in tone is owing to the resonant quality of the case, in which respect the larger and more solid cases have an advantage.

Rs. 500.

(STYLE 155. Seven Stops.)

This is a standard instrument, containing sufficient musical elements for general use, and capable of the best effects. And will satisfy those who desire to get a substantial instrument at a reasonable price.

Style 155 has also two full sets of reeds, divided as the preceding but with changes in character and in combination. The stops are *Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Melodia, Principal Dolce, Vox Cœlestis,* and *Tremolo.*

In this instrument the *Flute* stop is omitted, and in its place appears the *Melodia.* This, as its name implies, has a full and round tone, resembling *Dulciana,* but with additional power. The *Principal Dolce* and *Vox Cœlestis* are two stops that give a softened and subdued quality of tone. It is not pretended that this style has any more sets of reeds than style 15, but its capacity for combinations is much greater. It is less brilliant, but more melodious. It is remarkable for its broad and quiet effects and its full harmonies, and has already become an established favorite.

☞ It will be understood that this style has the knee-swell, which is made a most effective aid to expression.

Rs. 500.

It must also be observed that although style 155 has seven stops its price is the same as style 15, but it has not the advantage of the *Sub-Bass* and *Octave-coupler* as in style 15.

The Prices quoted include Packing charges.

No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellences, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered.

Illustrations free by Post on application.

A large stock of AMERICAN ORGANS by well known makers.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY

D. S. KEMP & Co,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS. from Rs. 22-8 each.

PORTMANTEAUS. Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS. Tanned Canvas and Leather.

RUGS. Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS. Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS. Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS. Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50. India Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS, of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES. Archromatic in Sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS, Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS, from Rs. 30 to 50.

DRAM FLASKS. Various Patterns and sizes, Rs. 1-8 to 15. DRINKING CUPS. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS, from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES, Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS. Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS, Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK, in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Manillas and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES, from Re. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR. Marine and Toilet Soaps, and Soap Cases.

SPONGES, and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES, from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY. Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES, in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS, of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS, and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

NEW ARRIVALS OF

PORTS. SHERRIES. MARSALLAS. MADEIRAS. MANZANILLAS.
CHAMPAGNES. HOCKS. MOSELLES. SAUMUR. SAUTERNES.
BRANDIES. IRISH WHISKEYS. SCOTCH Do. GINS. LIQUEURS.

&c., &c.

CATALOGUES WITH PRICES ON APPLICATION.

FORBES & CO., Agents, Bombay.

W. J. ESSAI, Fort; EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKDAWALLA, Fort and Powdhonie, Bombay; and BAZONJEE JAMSETJEE, Poona, SUB-AGENTS.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS.
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE VICEROY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SCENT BOTTLES.
SCENT BOTTLES WITH VINAIGRETTE.

The Registered "Champagne" Scent Bottle.
Dark Glass Body with Silver or Silver-gilt Mounts.
An exact imitation in miniature of a real Champagne Bottle.
With or without Vinaigrette at bottom. Prices from Rs. 48 to Rs. 70 cash.

The Union Scent Bottles.
For Perfume at one end and Aromatic Vinegar or Salts at the other.
Very fashionable and convenient to hold in the hand.
The Mounts are of Solid Silver, Engraved or Chased, and richly gilt all over with Gold.
The Glass Body of the Bottle may be of Flint, i. e., Transparent Colourless Glass, or of the following beautiful Colours: Ruby Amber, Purple, Topaz, Green, Blue, Turquoise, Green Opal, or Opaque White.
Prices from Rs. 9 to Rs. 45 cash.

The "Bugle" Scent Bottle.
For perfume at one end and Vinaigrette at the other. Made entirely of Frosted Silver, with gilt bands. Price Rs. 45 to 65.

Diogenes' Lantern Scent Bottle,
Silver Mounted, Rs. 22 cash.

The "Flask" Scent Bottle.
Silver Gilt Mounted, Flint Glass and Colours. Band for Pins at bottom Rs. 27 to 84 cash.

The Jointed "Opera" Scent Bottle.
Solid Silver mounts, richly Gold Gilt.
In best Flint Glass, and many beautiful Colours; Ruby, Amethyst, Emerald, Amber, &c. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 54 cash.

The Fixed "Opera" Scent Bottle.
In Flint and Ruby, or other beautiful Colours; also in exquisitely painted and enamelled Porcelain.
Mounts, solid Silver Gilt Rs. 40 to 54 cash.

CRUETS.

The Floral Corner Cruet.
REGISTERED DESIGN. Cash Rs. 30.

Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames.
"The Pump," "The Sheep," "The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottle," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.
Fifty pretty designs to select from.

Badminton Prizes.
For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

British Oak and E. P. Articles.
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels, and Cruet Frames. Tankards, Cups, and Salad Bowls.
Illustrated Catalogues sent post free.

Nov. 12, 1878. Rampart Row.

CHEAP PIANOFORTES
ON
COMMISSION SALE
AT
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under—

Broadwood mahogany square, 6½ octaves, metal pin plate and tension bars	Rs 350
Do. Semi-grand—Compass F to G, pin plate and tension bars	450
Collard Rosewood Semi-grand—Compass F to F, with metal tension bars and metal pin plate	500
Sympathetic Pianoforte, solid mahogany (in use for about six months), 7 octaves	750
Ditto ditto ditto 7 octaves	650

A fresh shipment to hand of the cheapest "COTTAGE PIANO," specially constructed for India.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

This Cottage Piano is constructed for the Indian climate by well-known English Manufacturers, whose name is sufficient guarantee as to solidity and good workmanship. It is made in a solid Canadian Walnut Case, with extra metal pin plate, bolted and screwed; perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble, new *Celeste Pedal,* and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are all secured. The compass is 7 octaves from A to A.

Price Nett Cash Rs. 375—Packing Case extra.

TUNING AND HIRE OF PIANOFORTES AT SPECIAL LOW RATES.

HARMONIUMS AND AMERICAN ORGANS.

HARMONIUMS BY ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 10
„ Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	12
„ „ „ „ Broad Reed, superior Finish	13
„ „ „ „ Expression Stop	16
Solid Mahogany Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior Finish	150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 8 Stops, Organ toned	200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case handsomely carved consoles, size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in. height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops. Expression and Grand Jeu Base.—Cor Anglais, Burdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and soundness of tone, and diminishes the chance of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ....Nett Cash.	800

Harmonium "Expressif."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with seven Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	Rs. 250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, „ „ „	300
In Oak Case, Stops, Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, „ „ „	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, „ „ „	350
In Ebony and Gold „ „ „ „ „	500

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep, 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ....Net Cash	Rs. 400
Solid Walnut-wood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 stops—Flute, Lieblich Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ....Net Cash	Rs. 800

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

Portable, Four-Octaves, single Reed, with Automatic Swell, Improved Bellows, Two Pedals, Improved Reed Valves Walnut Case	Rs. 300
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell; Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case ....Cash,	Rs. 55
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft 3 in.; Height, 3 ft. 7 in; Depth, 2 ft —Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop. Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ....Price	Rs. 750

American Organs.

Length, 2 ft. 10 in; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in.; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ....Price	Rs. 300
BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in; Height, 3 ft 2½ in. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I., Forte II ....Price	Rs. 450
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II ....Price	Rs. 600

Full particulars on application to

S. ROSE AND CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1879,
At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED)

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE IS DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.
With OBLONG Envelopes. Cash Rs. 2-6; Credit, Rs. 2-12. With SQUARE Envelopes. Cash, Rs. 2 10; Credit Rs. 3-0.

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT, AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be *Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.*

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash ....Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

			Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12	10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8 „	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6 „	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	18 „	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20 „	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18 „	do.	4 0	4 8
1	16 „	do.	3 0	3 8
1	14 „	do.	2 4	2 8
2	12 „	do.	3 0	3 8
2	10 „	do.	2 4	2 8
1	16 „	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 4
1	9 „	Pie Dish	1 0	1 8
1	11 „	do.	1 8	1 12
1		Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2		do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2		Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2		Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1		Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
		Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes At an additional cost of Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.—Boys not belonging to Branch Schools who wish to be admitted in January will be EXAMINED on December 2nd and 3rd.
K. T. BEST M. A., Acting Principal.

TO S.—I am yours more than ever, and so very glad to see you oftener. I wait and hope. MONDAY.

TO LET, an upper-roomed GARDEN HOUSE, five minutes' walk from Grant Road Station. Rent Rs. 60. A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO-DAY'S TIFFIN—BAND from 12 to 3. Purée of Peas, Fish bouillabesse, Oyster Pates, Duck aux olives, Beefsteaks, Chicken Curry, Salad, Cheese, Fruit. Re. 1, TEMPLE BAR.

FOR SALE, best AUSTRALIAN FRESH BUTTER, in 3 lb tins, per last Australian Mail, from W. TONGS, Western Market, Melbourne. Apply to J. A. SHEPHERD, Graham's Building, Fort.

FOR SALE, a HOLLAND'S MARTINI-HENRI SPORTING EXPRESS RIFLE, 500 bore (almost new), with case and fittings complete. On view at and address Mr. ESSAI, opposite *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. LAING, Gun-Maker and General Mechanic, REMOVED to No. 31, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, handsome Brown Waler HORSE, aged 6, 15-3 high, by "Smuggler," son of "Fisherman" (imported 1877) warranted free from vice. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to Captain BECKE, 34, Marine Lines.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price As. 8.

FOR WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY and CHRISTMAS CAKES, go to PEARSE'S Confectionery House, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

WINDMILL PNEUMATIC PUMPS,

MOST effective and economical. WATER RAISED by AIR compressed by Windmill Power. Large sizes for Irrigation.

H. BALLANTINE,
Agent for the Hartford Windmill Pumps,
Care of Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

IS prepared to supply Bar, Angle and Tee Iron Boiler Plates, Corrugated Iron, Blocks Jacks, Winches, Picks, Powrahs, Helves, Taps and Dies, Wheel Valves, Check Valves, Gland Plug, and Stuffing Cocks, Water Gauge Cocks, &c. Also Slag Wool for covering Boilers, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.
Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

THE DANISH GOVERNMENT having decided to establish a CONSULATE at BOMBAY, intending applicants who may be eligible for the post, are hereby requested to send in their names to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen, not later than the end of March 1879.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 5th December next, at 1 p.m., to pass Special Resolutions appointing new Secretaries and Treasurers in place of Messrs. Fleming and Co., and to substitute in Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the name of the new Secretaries and Treasurers to be so appointed as aforesaid, in place of the name of Messrs. Fleming and

ALEX. McHINCH,
ARDESEER GUSTADJEE,
Directors of the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited,
Kurrachee, 22nd November 1878.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, CARTING, &c.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, invites TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING, and STACKING all consignments of Coal that may arrive in harbour during the year 1879, and for LANDING and CARTING all other GOODS to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tender and schedule of Conditions can be obtained, free of charge, at the Offices of the Company, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Landing, &c," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon of the 4th day of December 1878.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER SCOTT
General Manager and Engineer.
Bombay, 20th November 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of six lakhs MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS.

Standard samples with Templets or Gauge may be seen, and specification and form of Tender, obtained upon application to the undersigned.

Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to ten per cent upon the estimated total amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla 2 th October 1878.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCO;

		Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100		1 12
Do. do. do.	250	4 0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of 100		2 0
Do. do. box of 250		4 8
Treacher's own muster, do. 100		2 4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Nutmeg Grey high-caste Arab, 4 years, 15 hands, very handsome, showy, up to weight and good tempered, trots and canters well, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,800.

A Bay Arab, 5 years, 15 hands, up to 14 stone, a good mover, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian, 5 years, 14-2 high, a good showy stepper, perfect in saddle and harness, with a new Victoria Phaeton, only 2 months in use, and set of English harness. Turn-out Rs. 1,400.

A very pretty pair of Bay Arab Galloways, 4 years, 13-3 high, beautifully matched, and step well together, perfect in saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,000.

A pair of Brown Walers, about 15-2 high, very serviceable, and good single or double harness horses. Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab Horse and Shigram. Rs. 400.

A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, very fast, good steppers, and perfectly quiet and steady; 1-o a Mail Phaeton in good order, by "Kesterton," with set of English brass-mounted harness. Turn-out Rs. 2,500.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 21st November 1878.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs.	3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„	3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH	„ 28	„	3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„	2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	R. 24	Rs.	2 8
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„	2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„	2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„	2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„	1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	R.	2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„	2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„	1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	R. 18	Rs.	2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„	1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY,
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which celebrates them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26TH, 1878.

THE Bombay Mails of 4th inst., via Brindisi, were delivered in London yesterday.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 95⅞, which is a decline of ⅛ from Saturday's rate, and French Rentes gave way ¼, being quoted at 112¼.

In the London General Produce Markets there are no changes of any importance to notice. Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are at their previous quotations, as also are Linseed and Rapeseed, but the tone of the Market for Linseed is described as very depressed, and Rapeseed dull.

A payment of £225,000 into the Bank of England is reported, and the Money Market still seems to have an easier tendency, the Market rate of discount on 3 months' sight Bank Bills being quoted at 4½ per cent., a decline of ½ per cent. per annum.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were dull, but the Liverpool Cotton Market was apparently somewhat steadier, as the sales amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Quotations are all unchanged.

In New York the rate for ready Cotton is unchanged, but Mid-Uplands for Feb. delivery has declined 1-16 per cent.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports compare with the past two seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Three days' Receipts	59,000	52,000	69,000
Total since 1st Sept............	1,700,000	1,383,000	1,710,000

Bar Silver in London yesterday was again dearer.

Reuter's quotation being 50⅝d. per oz., which was confirmed by private advices, and an allotment of the total quantity of Council Drafts offered to-morrow, is in consequence looked for.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a somewhat firmer feeling; the Banks showed more disposition to sell than buy, and a partial advance of 1-16 was established. During the day the firmer feeling increased, and telegraphic transfers, which in the morning were due at 1s. 7 7-16d., were sold before the close at 1s. 7½d. The advance was, however, confined almost exclusively to Bank Bills, as although they were naming higher buying rates, the business done was insignificant in the extreme, and the advance in their drawing rates which at the close is 1-16 to ⅛ above our yesterday's quotations, appears to us somewhat premature. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand			..1s. 7 17-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight		..1s. 8 1 16d. to 1s. 8 3-32d.	
Credits,	3	" "	..1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Documents,	3	" "	..1s. 8d.	"
Francs,	3	" "	..2·11¼.	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100⅛ to 100 3 16 on demand and 99¾ at 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet with no business of any importance doing, and we still quote Rs. 94½ for Fours and Rs. 99⅝ for New Fours-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET is somewhat steadier, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip an upward tendency is manifested. Colabas have advanced Rs. 10, Dhurumseys Rs. 5, Fleming Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs. 5, Mandvie Rs. 15, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, Nursey Rs. 5. In Bank shares the only change is an advance of Rs. 2 in Nationals. In Press, Land and Miscellaneous Companies no alterations are reported.

COTTON continues in the same lifeless state, with nothing doing for export, and only a hand to mouth trade being done by the local mills. Of New Cotton there are sellers of Good Oomrawuttee for January delivery at Rs. 187 and February Rs. 184 per candy. Of Hinginghaut at Rs. 206 and M. G. Broach at Rs. 195 per candy for January delivery, but these rates fail to attract buyers, and just at present sellers are apparently not inclined to make further concessions.

LINSEED is dull at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. for ready Seed, but with very unfavourable accounts of the Market at Home, there are few buyers of New Seed, there are sellers at Rs. 6-1 per cwt. for March-April delivery.

RAPESEED is unchanged at Rs. 6 for Brown and Rs. 7 for Yellow Cawnpore, and Rs. 7-2 per cwt. for Guzerat. Supplies are still scanty.

PIECE GOODS continue quiet and inactive. Prices are nominally unchanged but the tendency is in favour of buyers. The China advices to hand to-day report an active demand in Hongkong for the lower makes of Bombay Yarns.

FREIGHTS are quite unchanged at 6s. 3d. to 10s. per ton for Liverpool via Canal; and 25s. per ton, freight payable here, for the Mediterranean ports. There is still nothing doing in sailing tonnage.

COALS quiet and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	132
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	697½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	112

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	5,000	all	15 p.s.*	870
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	750
PortCanning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	290xd

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. OORUN. 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 129 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. TANJORE, 1 403 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne 1st Nov., with the Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Grigg, Mr. Moore, Mr. R. P. Heilger, Mr. Hall, Master Barslest, Lieut Loudon, Mrs. Clarke and child, Mr. H. Rustomjee, and two deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. NIZAM, 2,724 tons, Captain A. Barlow, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from China, with the China Mails and the following passengers :—Dr. Sim, Mr. Mathews, Rev. N. Pinto, Hajee Hassum and boy, Mr. F. Jamsetjee, and five deck passengers, and general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. s. s. Mongolia, 1,585 tons, Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for China, with 1,513½ chests opium, 1,793 bales twist, 128 bales cotton, and general cargo, and Mr. Goolam Hoosein as a passenger for Singapore.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Nizam (s)............	Barlow	Shanghai, Nov 1.
26	Tanjore (s)	Fentiman ...	Melbourne, Nov 1.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Nov 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	Hamoody	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Sultan Basha	Nacoda	Alleppy.
	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	China.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nizam, to Southampton.
Steamer Branksome Hall, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Anglia s—11 casks hardware and 27 kegs iron rose nails, Harrie Aba; 7 casks hardware, 2 cases cast steel, 4 casks iron nails and 141 boxes glass sheets, Anandrow Waman.
Bellona s—1 cask hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 1 cask earthenware, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff; 2 casks earthenware, Dady Maneckjee Limjee.
Branksome Hall s—1 cask hardware, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Surat s—130 casks beer and 65 casks stout, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Vanlock—35 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Bessie H—15 casks red ochre, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind s—33 cwts wax, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 8 cases fishmaws, Allarakhia Nazun; 259½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 17 bundles coir yarn, The Cooper Landing Co.
Wanlock—400 cw's bones, Cassum Esmall.
Nizam s—102 bales senna, P and O S N Co; 200 cwts M of P shells, David Sassoon and Co; 126 bales skins and 2 bales hides, Ewart, Latham and Co; 127½ cwts turmerick, Benn, Ashley and Co; 999 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 2,002½ cwts linseed, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Salisbury s—2,998 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers.
Australia s—501 cwts pepper, Veerjee Pursotum.

FOR GENOA.

Branksome Hall s—5,601 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 30 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALAIS.

Plainmeller s—260 cwts B horns, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongolia s—20 chests opium, S N Tullatee; 17 chests opium, Gunneshdass Johareemull; 24 chests opium Tata and Co; 25 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 13 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 1 box real pearl, Essoofally Esabhoy; 18 chests opium, E J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongolia s—2½ chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass; 12 chests opium, Mooraulall Purbhoodass; 21 chests opium, Roogunath Jugonath; 25 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmenarayen; 34 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 34 chests opium, E J Abraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 25.

O'Brien, Surg Major, on Med Cert, from Kurrachee.
Maude, Col, Judge Advocate General, on duty, from Poona.
Hay, Lieut, 1st Lancers, on Med Cert, from Aurungabad.
Loudon, Lieut, R A, to join, from Ceylon.

NOVEMBER 26.

Philips, Major, 1st Sind Horse, to join, from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Franklyn, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 26.

Fagan, Captain, 2nd Cavalry, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Mellise, Captain, Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Kirkee.
Philips, Major, 1st Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 23.)

The services of Major Michell, Assistant Commissioner in Assam, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Dum-Dum, in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mr C E Buckland, C S, to be Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the President of the Council of the Governor General of India, in addition to his appointment as Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

The Hon Arthur Wilson took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 12th November.

The services of Captain M Protheroe, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain R J Wimberley, 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-General C A Barwell, C B, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 22nd November.

The names of the undermentioned Officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified :—Colonel Boudier, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals; Major D Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieut-Colonels; in consequence of the death of Major General Gell, Bombay Infantry.

Major-General T Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieut Generals; Colonel S Richards, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals; in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General Sir M Galwey, Madras Infantry.

The following promotions are made :
Captain Horsford, Bengal General List, Infantry, to be Major.
Major Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut Colonel.
Captain Tregear, Bengal General List, Infantry, to be Major.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to appoint Captain T G Cuthell, 13th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp on His Honor's Personal Staff.

The under-mentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet: Lieut Colonel Clark, Bengal Staff Corps.

Surgeon Major A G Young, Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon General, British Medical Service, Meerut Circle.

The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave: Captain Miley, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant, private affairs, for fifteen months; Lieut Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant, and Presidency Paymaster, Madras, private affairs, for one year.

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary M McHatton, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, on an invalid pension of Rs 240 per mensem.

Conductor J Minahan, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs 100 per mensem.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—Major A Le Messurier, R E. Captain B Lovett, C S I, R E. Lieut E Glennie, R E.

The services of Captain (Brevet Major) T Doyle, Unattached List, late Barrackmaster, Allahabad, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Captain Clayton, R E, Executive Engineer, P W Department, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Lieut H W Smith, R E, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for Field Service.

The services of Captain Graves, S C, Assistant Engineer N-W Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for Field Service.

The services of Lieut C Hoskyns, R E, Executive Engineer, Punjab Provincial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for Field Service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

Major Falconnet, R E, Superintending Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

Mr A Penny, Temporary Executive Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

Lieut A L Mein, R E, Assistant Engineer, Bareilly Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

DIRECTORS OF STATE RAILWAYS,
North-Eastern System.

Mr Martin, Superintending Engineer, is placed in charge of the Central Bengal Railway Survey as Engineer-in-Chief.

Lieut Kunhardt, R E, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Nov. 21.)

Mr Tremlett, Deputy Commissioner, is appointed to the charge of the Amritsar District.

Mr C R Hawkins is appointed, temporarily, Judicial Assistant of Amritsar.

Captain Mosley, 3rd Punjab Infantry, is directed to proceed to Amritsar to relieve Captain Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, employed in recruiting duties, and is authorized to travel in recruiting Sikhs and Hill Rajputs for Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force. On being relieved, Captain Turner will rejoin his Regiment, which has been ordered on service.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 23.)

The Rev A Robinson, Officiating Chaplain, Allahabad Civil Lines, to be Chaplain of Allahabad Cantonments.

The Rev L Phillips, Headmaster, Boy's High School, Allahabad, to officiate as Chaplain, Allahabad Civil Lines.

Mr W H L Impey, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is posted to the Meerut district.

Mr Harington, C S, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki.

Mr D T Roberts, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on his Return from furlough, to the Agra district.

The appointment by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the N-W Provinces of Mr S H James, C S, to officiate as Registrar is hereby confirmed.

F Baker, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr Holderness, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N-W Provinces.

Mr Melville, District and Sessions Judge, is posted to the Meerut district.

Mr King, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Meerut, to revert to his substantive appointment as Magistrate and Collector, Meerut.

Mr Hall, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Meerut, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Magistrate, and to be posted to the Aligarh district.

Mr F Giles, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to the Meerut district.

Surgeon H Charlesworth to the charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Chakrata.

Surgeon-Major R Batho to the charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Ranikhet.

Mr P Whalley, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, Oudh, to be a Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Mainpuri.

Lieutenant-Colonel E G Clark, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade.

Captain F Currie, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade.

Mr Higginson, Officiating Superintendent, Central and District Jails, Lucknow, to the medical charge of Gonda.

Dr McReddie, in medical charge of Gonda, to the medical charge of Partabgarh.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th November 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·872
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =1)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)......	77·0
General Direction of Wind ....NW, ESE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	151

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1–8 in the Boys' School, 1–5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE MANAGEMENT has the pleasure to announce that arrangements have been made to give

A SHORT SEASON OF ONE MONTH

Before leaving Bombay, when the following

IL TROVATORE. LA TRAVIATA.
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA. FAUST.
IL BARBIERI. LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. LA SONNAMBULA.

and other favorite Operas will be produced.

H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I.

has graciously accorded his permission to announce the whole season

UNDER HIS DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE.

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
BY SIGR. MAGNI,
PAINTED SPECIALLY FOR THIS OCCASION.
MAGNIFICENT NEW COSTUMES

A Subscription list is now open for a series of 14 nights.—(three nights a week, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.) Prices of Tickets as follows :—

DRESS CIRCLE.

Single Tickets ....Rs. 55
Double " for Gentleman and Lady .... " 90
Family " for Gentleman and two Ladies ...... " 120

STALLS.

Single Ticket ....Rs. 35
Double " .... " 60
Family " .... " 80

GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON, AND FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1878.

When will be presented Verdi's Romantic Opera in 4 acts,

IL TROVATORE.

LEONORA ....Signora Rosa Gienolini.
INEZ .... " Bianca Gienolini.
AZUCENA .... " Brusa.
MANRICO ....Signor Coy.
IL CONTE DI LUNA .... " Burgamaschi.
FERRANDO .... " Salvarani.
GIPSEYS, VILLIAGERS, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ....Rs. 5
Stalls .... " 4
Gallery .... " 2
Pit .... " 1

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

NOTE.—It is respectfully requested that visitors will be in their seats before the Opera commences, to avoid interrupting the performance.

CALENDAR FOR NOV.—DEC., 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter......................1st, 9h. 29·0m. p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 27	English Mail expected	6 16	5 19	1 6 m / 0 52 a	7 9 m / 7 9 a
Th. 28	......	6 17	5 19	1 49 m / 1 38 a	7 55 m / 7 52 a
Fri. 29	......	6 17	5 19	2 32 m / 2 31 a	8 45 m / 8 38 a
Sat. 30	St. Andrew's Day.	6 18	5 19	3 16 m / 3 25 a	9 37 m / 9 25 a
Dec. Sun. 1	1st Sunday in Advent	6 19	5 20	4 2 m / 4 25 a	10 33 m / 10 19 a
Mon. 2	......	6 19	5 20	4 49 m / 5 37 a	11 31 m / 11 27 a
Tues. 3	......	6 20	5 20	5 49 m / 6 50 a	0 33 a / ...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

PERCIVAL—October 30th, at Meredith, Gloucester, the wife of E. H. Percival, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DISBROWE—November 22nd, at Poona, the wife of Colonel Herbert Disbrowe, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BRADBURY—JONES—November 20th, at Simla, by the Rev. H. J. Matthew, M.A., Charles G. Bradbury, Sub-Conductor, Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, to Letitia Jones, step-daughter of the late Sub-Conductor G. Jordan, Commissariat Department.

DOUGLAS—DALY—November 24th, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev. A. Irwin, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. R. Hine, William E. Douglas, H. M.'s Postal Department, to Emily Helen, second daughter of Mr. F. D. Daly, late of Umballa.

DEATHS.

CROW—November 14th, at Goorgaon, suddenly, Mr. H. Crow, Civil Surgeon.

FRIZELLE—November 7th, at Ferozepore, Mary, child of J. Frizelle, aged 8 years and 11 months.

FINNIS—November 18th, at Mussoorie, Hilda Stanley, the youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. John Finnis, aged 1 year 11 months.

HARRIS—At Agra, after two days' illness, the Rev. John Harris, Baptist Mission, aged 79 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1878.

To appreciate the nature of the losses suffered by Sir Sam Browne's Division in the attack on Ali Musjid, we must be careful to distinguish the real strength of the attacking force. Only one of the four Infantry Brigades of this Division—the third, under General Appleyard—seems to have been engaged in the fight. The first Brigade, under General Macpherson, and the second under General Tytler, did not come into action at all, while the fourth probably could not enter the Pass till the affair was over. The third Brigade seems to have marched by the ordinary road into the Pass from Jamrud along the bed of the stream, while Generals Tytler and Macpherson advanced by other and more difficult roads in order to effect a turning movement. Sir Sam Browne attacked with his battery of 40-pounders, No. 13 of the 9th Brigade, at midday on the 21st, without waiting for his 1st and 2nd Infantry Brigades to reach their assigned positions, and the result was that the garrison, after holding their ground for a while, made good their escape during the night, General Tytler only coming up in time to harass them in their retreat, while General Macpherson quietly joined Sir Sam Browne at Ali Musjid on the 22nd. The losses, therefore, fell exclusively on General Appleyard's Brigade, which consisted of the 81st Foot, the 14th and 27th N. I., and the 13-9 Battery of Artillery. Considering that there was no close fighting, and that the contest is admitted to have been merely an artillery duel, we think the list of casualties, especially in officers, is more serious than the Government at first cared to admit. The Artillery lost one man killed and 10 wounded; the 81st Foot, who were no doubt held in reserve, only one man killed; the 14th N. I. one European officer, Captain Maclean, the 2nd in command, wounded, 8 men killed, and 16 wounded; and the 27th N. I. two European officers, Major Birch, the 2nd in command, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Quartermaster, killed, and 2 men killed and 12 wounded. The extraordinary proportion of officers killed in the 27th N. I. cannot but attract attention, and suggest uncomfortable thoughts as to the number of officers the native regiments, with their present organization, are likely to have left to lead the men towards the close of a stubbornly contested campaign. It is strange that we get no further news of the progress of Sir Sam Browne's column, which moved on from Ali Musjid last Saturday; but the rate of advance of a Force which must take its Artillery with it along a road which is nothing better than the bed of a torrent must be very slow indeed, especially at this season of the year. As far as Ali Musjid, the English troops had the advantage of being able to use the good road made by Major Mackeson in 1841, which has been kept since that time in a tolerably fair state of preservation.

THERE can hardly be two opinions about the impropriety of selecting commanding officers for native regiments on simple grounds of seniority; but it is one of the anomalies of the Native Army, and especially of that of Madras, that commanding officers are so selected. A great deal has been written about the bad appearance of the Madras native troops in comparison with the sepoys of other armies, and the Madrassis complain not infrequently about their army not having its proper share in active operations; but what is to be expected of regiments whose commanding officers are from two and thirty to seven and thirty years' Indian service, *under the sun*? If indeed these officers were exceptional officers, at any time, a length of tropical service which must have a more or less injurious effect upon any man's body or mind might be passed over, but there is no exception in the rule. No matter who or what the man may be, it is still the rule in the Madras Native Army to give him command of a regiment whenever his turn comes for one, and the consequences are more prejudicial, we may readily imagine, to the Madras army, than all the new organisation's supposed defects, of which so much capital has been made. The Government of India, or rather the Secretary of State, has always shown excessive precaution lest Sub-Lieutenant Dowbiggin should put in an appearance in the Native Army, and there at three steps, a hop, a skip, and a jump, transform himself into colonel commanding a regiment. It is very proper, of course, that nepotism should be discouraged, but it is scarcely questionable if young Dowbiggin, shoved forward by "interest" and relatives, would not make a better commanding officer, for a native regiment, than old Foozleum promoted for his age? There is an excess of precaution in this matter, and it would be far more to the interests of the Native Army than to the contrary if Commanders-in-Chief were allowed a wise discretion in selecting what officers they chose, no matter what their standing or rank in the service, for command.

It has long been a custom of the Native Army—the Irregular corps excepted—to attach great weight to seniority; so much so, that, unless a man is actually a notorious fool or notoriously unfit, he has upon the score of years a strong claim to regimental command. But is there any reason why the custom should continue; is there any military or other advantage in it? Recollecting that sepoys, or, in short, mercenaries, require for commanding officers men of remarkable vigour and ability, in the very prime of manhood, it seems strange that a system of seniority can be allowed to prevail. For under a seniority system it must always be impracticable to produce commanding officers of less than from forty to fifty years of age; indeed from fifty to sixty would be nearer the rule. No scheme of bonus, retirement, or pension will ever give the Native Army commanding officers of forty years of age, or even less,—as is greatly to be desired,—so long as the seniority system is permitted to exist in the Native Army; but to cut the knot, to save much trouble over elaborate plans and schemes of reform, we would suggest the abolition of all rights of seniority for the Native Army in so far as such rights were not admitted in the *Irregular* Indian corps. Let us imagine, for example, that the Commander-in-Chief desired to place some officer of five and thirty or forty years of age in command of a regiment. Under Staff Corps rules these officers would be of the rank of captain and major respectively. If there were senior officers in the regiment—there might be one or two—less able, less suited in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion for the command, what was done in the Irregular regiment might be done with them, and with officers of the whole Native Army—supersede them. If a colonel did not choose to serve under a major, or a major under a captain, there would be the commutation of Colonels' allowance scheme, or other similar inducements to retirement open to the dissatisfied officer. If he prefers to serve under a junior and a man of lower rank, he is only doing what has been done by many distinguished officers in those distinguished regiments—the Irregulars.

Much nonsense has been written and spoken about the cruelty of supersession, and the intense discontent it produces. The fact is that nine officers out of ten would rather serve under Dowbiggin, if a good officer and a gentleman, though their junior, than under old Foozleum, their senior, if a fool. There was no bitterness of mind or expression of dissatisfaction in those splendid Irregular regiments where Major Outram might have been called upon to serve under Captain Hodson or Captain Jacob; and we fancy it must puzzle most people to say why what was good enough for the finest native regiments India has ever seen is not good enough for the rest of the Native Army. If the native regiment is to be brought under the best discipline of which it is capable, a first necessity is a comparatively youthful commander, and the man desired is only, so far as we can see, to be had from a system which will ignore seniority altogether. It is not denied that the change suggested would dissatisfy old officers who have either got, or expect to get, commands by seniority, but there is nothing illegal in it. Supplemented by a really liberal revision of the old pension rules of the year 1796, this suggestion, were it followed, would sweep the whole army clean of senility, and cut a difficult knot for the military reformer, at one *coup* in two. It is certainly unfortunate that colonels have been unable in the native armies to obtain commands until they were very old men, and it is equally certain that they are not to blame for the fact; but the whole question is in a nutshell—are the colonels to be first considered or the armies? It is incredible that men of from fifty to sixty years of age, promoted for simply their years, can make *the best* commanding officers, and, this much admitted, the deduction naturally follows, then, get the best.

Now, we have attempted to show how the best may be gotten, and with the greatest readiness and ease, but of course views calculated to upset existing interests will always meet a certain amount of opposition. One fact is, however, worth consideration, that these are times when a great deal more than Lord Napier of Magdala ever imagined will be demanded of the Native Army. That army may very probably be employed in other fields than Hindustan, and against enemies more difficult than Looshais and such like. It will have to take the field under the guidance of only six or seven European officers,—all mounted, and all easy targets for the enemy's fire,—and it will have, under these circumstances, to turn its peculiar economy to the best advantage. Can this be better insured than by giving to each regiment a comparatively youthful commander of from five and thirty to—at the outside—50 years of age; that is to say, a man in the prime of life, strong, vigorous in mind and body? We say that it is the greatest, though the least noticed, error of the new organisation, that it *practically* has given the Native Army commanding officers of, as the rule, a very indifferent stamp; and no matter what other measures are adopted to improve the Native Army, they will always be incomplete so long as seniority is permitted to continue in room of selection. Interested parties may disclaim against "corruption," "Dowbism," "favouritism," and so on, but there is every reason to believe that all the military nepotism that was ever known in India, from Clive's days to our own, would, if put together, be less prejudicial to the Indian army's interests than a seniority system which can produce such commanding officers as "Dumble" in Chesney's "Dilemma." Major Dumble was a pre-Mutiny hero it is true; but time, and the dates of officers' commissions in the Army Lists, must be very misguiding if there are no others like him now in commands.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March...So early in the morning...	Kiss me quick and go.	
Overture............	Preciosa	Weber.
Chorus and Cavatina...	Belisario	Donizetti.
Waltz	Sweethearts..............	C D'Albert.
Quadrille......................	St. Patricks..............	H. Laurent.
Galop	Bald Da Bald Dort...	Faust.

God save the Queen.

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 21st November was Rs 34,66,085-1-9.

MR. COGHLAN, Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna, will proceed with his establishment to Alibag on the 4th proximo on circuit.

HYDERABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was called yesterday afternoon at its registered office, 5, Hornby Row, to pass special resolutions appointing new secretaries, treasurers, and agents in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., who had become disqualified. There was, however, no *quorum* of shareholders present; and the few who attended, after waiting nearly an hour, agreed that the meeting be postponed till the 12th proximo.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted during the week ending the 23rd instant :—Horses 10, bullocks 3. Total of fines Rs. 61.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Essoo Govind. Deceased was a coachman in the service of Dr. Rozario, who committed suicide by drowning himself in a well. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

A BREACH OF WORKHOUSE DISCIPLINE.—Henrick Falloon, an inmate of the Government Workhouse, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of quitting the said workhouse without leave. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Walkeshwar, on view of the body of a Hindoo, who was bitten by a snake on the night previous, and died shortly after the occurrence. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

THE RECENT PARSEE PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.—Mr. Manockjee Limjee Manockjee, the defendant in the recent suit brought in the High Court by Goolbai for damages for a breach of promise of marriage, died on Monday night last after a lingering illness of some weeks.

A CORRESPONDENT wrote the other day to one of our English dailies to say that "it is an open secret that Sir Richard Temple, as Chancellor of the University, has written a letter to the Senate proposing that the Science of Agriculture should find its proper place among the studies of the University." The fact is, as we have heard, that Sir Richard has recommended to the Senate the formation of a Faculty of Science, with which, it appears, it is His Excellency's intention to connect the new Agricultural College he has in view. Sir Richard's idea is indeed a capital one, but it is difficult to say whence he will be able to provide the funds necessary for the new College in these days of financial bankruptcy, which Government are just trying to get over by the imposition of an objectionable form of taxation.—*Indu Prakash.*

MR. POLLEN, the Sessions Judge of Surat, was certainly right in advising Mr. Goolabdas, the Vakil of Surat, who was one of the accused in the Surat Editors' case, to forget all past differences and live peaceably, when the latter asked for sanction to prosecute Motilal and one or two other Vakils of Surat in connection with that case. But the peculiar aspects of the case would show, however, that the advice, wholesome in itself, was a little out of time and place. If Mr. Pollen will recollect the strong prejudices and bad impression which (as stated by him in his judgment) the case created in his mind at the beginning, and the most disastrous result to which it would have led if the machinations of certain evil spirits in Surat had succeeded, he will, we think, be easily able to see that it is in the interests of public safety and the purity of British justice that the fabrication of a most audaciously trumped up case like this should be traced to its origin, and Goolabdas and others allowed to find out the culprits who they think pulled the wires from behind and wrought this disgraceful mischief; else no innocent subject of Her Majesty can think himself secure when persons can be dragged and maltreated as were the unfortunate six accused in this Surat Editors' case to gratify personal spite.—*Id.*

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN.

ON Monday and Tuesday the Canadian Blondin gave two more of his wonderful performances on the tight rope, but we regret to say they were not so well patronized as they certainly deserved to be. The bicycle feat is a really wonderful one, although the *nonchalance* with which Blondin performs it, makes it appear much less difficult than it really is. This evening there is a special attraction provided, as Blondin has arranged to carry a Parsee on his back across the rope.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

OTTO FIEDLER *v.* T. H. MOORE AND OTHERS.

THIS case came on again yesterday at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Green.

The Advocate General asked that the Directors' minute book should be produced.

Mr. Macpherson said his learned friend had no right to assume that the minute book contained anything of consequence to this inquiry, and he objected to produce it unless his Lordship ordered it. It did not contain any resignation or any intimation of resignation of any kind from Messrs. Nicol and Co.

The Advocate General said the book must contain a record relating to the calling of the meeting of the 22nd October for the election of Macaulay and Co. It was perfectly clear that the question of the position of Messrs. Nicol and Co. must have been considered at the Directors' meeting held on or shortly after the 18th October 1878, because on that day Mr. Winter, on behalf of himself and several other shareholders of the Company, addressed a letter to Nicol and Co., calling on them as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mofussil Co., and requesting to be furnished with certificates of shares held by them, and in reply Mr. Winter received a letter signed by Mr. Cleugh, as "Local Agent," stating "with reference to your letter, dated to-day, addressed to Messrs. Nicol and Co. as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mofussil Company, I beg to inform you that it will be laid on the table at the next Board meeting of the Company." He thought it was clear from that that Messrs. Nicol and Co. had ceased to act as Secretaries and Treasurers. He submitted that it was competent for him to ask to have everything relevant to the subject matter of the dispute before the Court.

The Judge—It has been stated that there is nothing in the minute book relating to the resignation or an intimation of the resignation of Nicol and Co. Therefore, for the purpose of finding if there is any such entry, you are not entitled to it.

The Advocate General—Everything connected with the fact of Nicol and Co. not acting, or declining to act, in the office of Secretaries and Treasurers we are entitled to see.

The Judge—It is admitted that they have ceased to act. I understood that admission was made yesterday.

Mr. Macpherson—Quite so, my Lord. They ceased to act on a day long subsequent to the meeting. I hold in my hand cheques signed on the 28th October by Messrs. Nicol and Co., as Secretaries and Treasurers.

The Judge said it appeared to him the contention was that even supposing Nicol and Co. had actually resigned the office, the appointment of Gaddum and Co. in this way would still be invalid. There was the 124th Article of Association, and it could only be altered by a special resolution. That article must be got rid of before any other firm could be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers in place of Messrs. Nicol and Co., so his Lordship did not think it was material, even if there was a letter from Nicol and Co. resigning the office. The Advocate General might call anyone and ask whether the Directors' minute book contained certain matters.

The Advocate General said he would call Mr. Cleugh.

Mr. Macpherson claimed the right to examine Mr. Cleugh. The learned Advocate General might cross-examine the witness if he thought fit.

Mr. Macpherson accordingly called Mr. Chas. Cleugh, Local Agent of the Mofussil Co. who said he remembered writing a letter, under date 18th October, to Mr. Winter. It was within the scope of his ordinary duty to write that letter. Messrs. Nicol and Co. had not resigned the office of Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mofussil Company. No written intimation of their intention to resign had been received by the Company, and there had been no verbal intimation that he knew of. A verbal intimation would not come to him, but to the Directors.

By the Judge—He would know of it if it had been written, but he would not necessarily be aware of the fact if the intimation was oral.

By Mr. Macpherson—There was no intimation in the Director's minute book of the resignation of Nicol and Co. of the office of Secretaries and Treasurers.

By the Judge—He did not keep the minute book, but he attended the Directors' meetings as a rule. The Chairman took down the minutes.

By Mr. Macpherson—He had not looked through the book specially with a view to finding out if it contained any intimation of resignation by Nicol and Co. The book being placed in the witness's hands to refer to, he said that under date 10th October there was mention of considering the appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers.

By the Judge—The following resolution was passed at that meeting :—"An extraordinary general meeting to be called on the 22nd October, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of submitting the following special resolution (*i. e.*, the resolution contained in the notice convening the meeting of the 22nd October)."

By Mr. Macpherson—Under date 18th October the minutes contained a statement that "the Chairman reported he had seen the solicitors of the Company, Messrs Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, and had explained to Mr. Conroy the difficulty that had arisen regarding the signing of cheques, and under his advice the following resolution was passed and an indemnity letter given to the bank as per copy at the foot, &c." The resolution referred to was—"That all cheques drawn on behalf of the Company on the Bank of Bombay, until Secretaries and Treasurers shall be appointed in the place and stead of Messrs Nicol and Co., shall be drawn in the following manner, by W. Nicol and Co. and countersigned by the Chairman and one of the directors of the Company." The difficulty in regard to the cheques arose from the Bank of Bombay refusing to honour cheques drawn by Nicol and Co. They wished some arrangement to be made to protect themselves. On or about the 1st November, Nicol and Co. refused to sign cheques any more.

The Advocate General said he would read the whole of the entry of the 10th October, after perusing which, he was much surprised at what had taken place. The minutes stated that a letter was read from the Broach Ginning and Pressing Company, asking "what steps the Directors intended to take in regard to the appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers in place of the late firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.," and there was a resolution that the Broach G. and P. Company be informed "that the directors of the Mofussil Company intend to submit a resolution to the shareholders recommending that Messrs. Macaulay & Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers."

Mr. Macpherson asked what it was that had surprised his learned friend.

The Advocate General—This is the introduction to the other resolution which has been already read. After this comes "to consider the appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers," &c.

Mr. Cleugh was then cross-examined by the Advocate General as follows—Q :—Did the directors initiate the calling of the meeting to elect Macaulay and Co.?—A : A letter was sent to the directors by a number of the shareholders, asking that Macaulay and Co. might be appointed.

The Judge—Was there any requisition by the shareholders for a general meeting?—Yes. Addressed to the Directors?—I can't say whether it was addressed to the Directors.

In reply to the Advocate General, the witness further said there was an entry in the Directors minute book under date 17th October that "the Secretaries and Treasurers reported that as their estate had gone into trust they were advised that they could no longer sign any cheques," and it was resolved that "the banking account in the Bank of Bombay with the Mofussil Company be operated on by two directors, Mr. T. H. Moore and Mr. Nowrojee Gamadia." Under date 1st Nov. the minutes contained the statement—"Considered business of working the Company in the absence of Secretaries and Treasurers," and it was resolved that he [Mr. Cleugh] should perform the duties of the office, under the control and supervision of the Directors, as a temporary measure. There was also a further entry, "considered arrangements to be made with the Bank of Bombay for drawing cheques, &c. now that Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. have ceased to sign as Secretaries and Treasurers," upon which it was resolved "that in consequence of the failure of Messrs W. Nicol and Co. and the refusal of the partners of that firm to act any longer as Treasurers and Secretaries of the Company, &c. &c"

Mr. Macpherson said the fact remained undisturbed that Nicol and Co had not resigned, and had not expressed any intention to resign, and therefore whatever opinion as to their legal position was entertained by any person, or any body of persons, was quite immaterial. He submitted that they still remained in fact the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company; and as a matter of proof in the case it appeared that they actually conducted the duties of Secretaries and Treasurers in the most important department of the office, namely, that of operating with the funds of the Company, down to the 1st November.

The Judge—The resolution of the 1st November says they had refused to act.

Mr. Macpherson submitted that the circumstances as now proved amply supported his contention in the first instance, that Nicol and Co. were at the date of the meeting—for that was really the important point—and for long afterwards, until the date of the ballot, in fact acting as Secretaries and Treasurers. And he further submitted apart from this that even if they had resigned so long as the 124th Article of Association remained unaltered, the Company had no right to appoint successors to them.

The Advocate General said people naturally sympathised with Nicol and Co., and no doubt a great many people in Bombay would be glad if Macaulay and Co. were appointed, because their appointment would ultimately tend to the appointment of the individual partners of Messrs Nicol and Co. in Bombay, who were extremely popular.

Mr. Macpherson asked if that was on affidavit, because if not, he objected to its being stated. His learned friend appeared to think that because Bombay was a small place, he was entitled to import into the case all the gossip of the Bombay Club. There was no ground at all for stating that the individual partners of Nicol and Co. would derive any benefit from the appointment of Macaulay and Co. to be Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mofussil Company.

The Judge—I am the person to decide the matter here. Do you (to the Advocate General) mean to insinuate that I have any particular desire to see Macaulay and Co. appointed? Because it seems to me that otherwise your remark is without point.

The Advocate General said he meant it was well known that the Directors were strong partizans of Macaulay and Co. It was evident all through, because every possible obstacle was put in the way of getting at the facts of the case. His learned friend was instructed yesterday to say that the Directors' minute book did not contain any reference to the resignation of Nicol and Co. or any intimation whatever that they had resigned, and yet, on looking at the minute book, it was found to be stated in a resolution of the Directors dated the 1st November, that they had refused to act.

Mr. Macpherson—I confined my statement to the interval between the 4th and the 24th October.

The Advocate General said the minute book also showed that on the 17th October Nicol and Co. refused to sign cheques, which was surely a very important part of the duties of Secretaries and Treasurers. It was absolutely notorious in Bombay that Nicol and Co., after their suspension of payment, declined to continue Secretaries and Treasurers; in fact, one could hardly suppose there could have been a doubt about the matter, when they found a notice issued, signed by Nicol and Co., convening a meeting for the purpose of passing a resolution appointing Macaulay and Co. Secretaries and Treasurers in their place. Then, again, it could hardly be contended that their continuing to be Secretaries and Treasurers was consistent with their voting upon the resolution at the ballot. Amongst the votes recorded against the resolution were the votes of Messrs. Maxwell, Hall, and McIllwraith.

The Judge—You mean they would have objected to the proceedings, and said "We are still Secretaries and Treasurers."

The Advocate General—Yes, certainly.

The Judge—What day was the ballot taken?

The Advocate General—On the 1st November.

The Judge—At that time it appears Nicol and Co. had refused to act.

The Advocate General said that was the case. Mr. Cleugh was appointed on the 1st November to perform the duties of Secretaries and Treasurers. As he had said, he could only attribute the difficulties which had been thrown in his way in getting at this facts to the strong sympathy with which his learned friends' clients regarded Nicol and Co. He now came to the point whether or not the Secretaries and Treasurers needed to be appointed by a special resolution. The Articles of Association were silent on that point, and he apprehended it was an undoubted fact that unless limited by the Statute, or by the Articles themselves, a resolution of the shareholders could be carried by an ordinary majority, and there was nothing in the Articles of Association in this case or in the Companies' Act of 1862 which limited the shareholders' right. He submitted that the appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mofussil Company could be done by ordinary resolution. Section 124 said, "the general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control and supervision of the Directors, shall be in persons to be called Secretaries and Treasurers. The persons for the time being forming the firm of Messrs W. Nicol and Co. shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers." It did not of course say that Nicol and Co. should for ever and ever be the Secretaries and Treasurers. It might be, for many reasons, that the persons forming that firm might decline to act. Suppose they resigned, or declined to act, was the 124th Article of Association to be construed in this way, that it must stand, whatever event happened, so long as the firm of Nicol and Co. existed? was it to be binding on them, whether they wished it or not, to be Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company? If it was held that unless the latter part of Article 124 was first deleted by a Special Resolution other Secretaries and Treasurers could not be appointed, the result would be that the resignation of Nicol and Co. might place the Mofussil Company in this position that they would be utterly unable to appoint anybody Secretaries and Treasurers unless the proposition was carried, as a special resolution, namely, by a majority of three-fourths of the shareholders voting. Supposing the office to be vacant, it was not a very improbable that it would become a subject of contention, as it was at present, by two rival firms, neither of whom might be able to command a majority of three-fourths of the votes in order to pass a special resolution, and the result of course would be that the Company would be left without Secretaries and Treasurers. Then, the general management of the business could not be carried on at all, because the first part of Article 124 vested the general management of the business, subject to the control and supervision of the directors, in the persons of the Secretaries and Treasurers. That, he conceived, would of itself form a very considerable argument against saying that it would be desirable for the Company that the appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers should be made only by special resolution.

The Judge—I don't know that it is contended that the appointment must be made by special resolution. All you have to do, it appears to me, is to strike out "The persons for the time being forming the firm of Messrs. Nicol and Co. shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers." No special resolution would then be required for appointing new Secretaries and Treasurers. Surely, if Nicol and Co. refused to act, the shareholders would unite in striking out those words.

The Advocate General said that did not follow. That clause was no doubt put in for the protection of Nicol and Co., whatever legal opinion might be formed of the value of clauses of that description, it was well known that amongst the laity, if he might so call them, the idea existed that if a clause of that sort was included in the Articles of Association, it could not be got rid of save by a special resolution—that the Company gave up the right, save by a special resolution, of getting rid of the servants appointed by the Articles, so that in the event of the Secretaries and Treasurers in such a case holding one-fourth of the shares, they could retain their office for ever and a day. No doubt, in the present case, the arrangement had been beneficial to the Company, but he did not suppose the same could be said of every firm and every Company that existed in Bombay or its neighbourhood. He submitted that the result of Nicol and Co.'s refusal to act was that the latter portion of Article 124 was rendered nugatory, and the right of appointing fresh Secretaries and Treasurers was relegated to the shareholders, who could enforce their right by an ordinary resolution of the majority. With regard to the objection that the resolution proposing to appoint Gaddum and Co. could not be discussed at the meeting, he submitted that the resolution was brought forward regularly under Article 69, three days' notice having been given, and that the meeting was quite competent to entertain and pass it. It did not follow because it was connected with the subject matter of the special resolution for the purpose of considering which the meeting was convened, that therefore it also was a special resolution. As to the objection to 216 of the votes polled in support of the resolution on the ground that the proxies on which they were tendered were irregular, the learned Advocate General contended that the proxies in question were quite in form. He submitted that the rule ought to be made absolute.

His Lordship said he would consider the case further, and give his decision on Thursday.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING, &c.

LATE on Monday evening last Mr. Conroy (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy) appeared on behalf of Mr. A. Leith, the acting Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and filed the following information, charging one Framroze Jamsetjee Eranee with cheating and obtaining money under false pretence.

Mr. Alexander Leith on oath deposed—I am the acting Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Bombay. One Framroze Jamsetjee Eranee, of Singapore, who carries on business as a merchant at that place under the name of Eranee and Company, in the month of August last at Singapore aforesaid, caused one F. D. Deighton, then the master of the ship Zephyr, which was then lying in the harbour of Singapore aforesaid, to sign a certain bill of lading in respect of 111 tubs of camphor, which the said Framroze Eranee represented at the time to the said F. D. Deighton had been shipped by him, the said Framroze J. Eranee, or by his order, and were, at the time of the signature of the said bill of lading as aforesaid, actually on board the said ship Zephyr for carriage to, and delivery at, Bombay; and the said F. D. Deighton then signed the said bill of lading on the faith of such representation. That shortly before the said vessel's leaving Singapore, the said Framroze J. Eranee, who was part owner of the said vessel, caused her to sail under British colours instead of Dutch colours, under which she had been previously sailing, and thereupon one Fredrick Karstens, a German by nationality but holding a master's certificate from the English Board of Trade, was appointed master of the said vessel in the place of the said F. D. Deighton, but the said F. D. Deighton remained on board the said vessel as super-cargo. That from the time the said bill of lading was so signed as aforesaid until the arrival of the said vessel in Bombay harbour on the 3rd November instant, the said F. D. Deighton, first as master and afterwards as super-cargo, and the said Fredrick Karstens as master of the said vessel, have been in charge of the said vessel, and during the time last aforesaid no cargo was taken out of the said ship Zephyr. That after the arrival of the said vessel in Bombay harbour as aforesaid, and on the discharge of her cargo, no such cargo as that against which the said bill of lading had been so signed, and which was so represented by the said Framroze Jamsetjee Eranee to have been shipped by him, on by his order at Singapore as aforesaid was found in that vessel; the said Framroze Jamsetjee Eranee obtained money on a bill of exchange, dated Singapore, 8th August, 1878, by hypothecating the same to the said Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Singapore aforesaid, on the representation that the same was drawn against the goods mentioned in the said bill of lading. I am informed and believe that the said Framroze Jamsetjee Eranee is a passenger on board the incoming China Mail which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow. I therefore charge the said Framroze Jamsetjee Eranee with cheating and obtaining money under false pretences, under section 415 and other applicable sections of the Indian Penal Code, and I pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship granted the application and ordered a warrant to issue.

The accused was arrested yesterday immediately on the arrival of the China Mail steamer and placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, when he was identified by the complainant. The case was postponed to Wednesday, the 4th proximo, the prisoner being held to bail in the sum of Rs. 30,000 in his own recognizance and two sureties of a similar amount.

THE RECENT MURDER AT MAHIM.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Jankoo, a girl aged about 12 or 13 years, the daughter of a toddy drawer, who was discovered lying murdered in a field between Mahim and Matoonga on the morning of the 12th instant, was resumed on Monday last.

Wittabai, woman, deposed—She knew the deceased, but her husband only by sight. On Monday, a fortnight ago, at 5-30 p.m., witness was returning home from the Mahim bazaar in company with three other women; when they reached the cart occupied by tanners the deceased came up to them from the direction of Mahim and joined them. After getting out of the tanners' cart they went into the rice fields, and as they were passing through a field the deceased, who was walking behind them, suddenly screamed; witness then turned round and saw the husband of the deceased strike her with a sickle. He made two blows at her, when deceased ran up to witness and tried to hide herself behind her. Witness then rushed upon deceased's husband and seized him round the waist, but he released himself by a violent effort and again seized the deceased, when he delivered two more blows with the sickle on her neck and she fell on the ground. Witness again tried to seize the husband, who threatened her life and brandished the sickle, when witness became alarmed and ran away. She did not see whether the deceased was then alive or dead, but saw that she was covered with blood. Witness ran home, but could not say where the other women who were in her company went. She told nobody regarding the occurrence. One of the other women tried to help witness to seize the husband of the deceased; they also raised an alarm, but no one came; ultimately they all ran away leaving the deceased and her husband in the field. The day after the police came and made enquiries, when she (witness) stated to them as above.

The evidence of Baya, Jankoo, and Rose Fernandes followed, and their statements corroborated that of Wittabai in every material point.

The evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, was next taken. He described the several wounds, which he said were eleven in number, that had been inflicted on the deceased, and further stated that the sickle which was found lying near the body of the deceased, and which was covered with blood, was likely to have caused the wounds he had described. The wound on the neck was very deep, dividing the large blood vessels supplying the head and neck, and that death would quickly follow after the infliction of such a wound.

The jury unanimously returned the following verdict, "That the death of Jankoo was caused by wounds inflicted upon her with a sickle by one Gopal Ittwar, under such circumstances that the act was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

The police have been instituting unceasing search for the murderer, but no trace of him has yet been found.

COURT MARTIAL ON A ROYAL NAVY OFFICER.

TRINCOMALIE, Nov. 14.

H. M. S. WILD SWAN, Captain S. H. P. Dacre, arrived here from Aden yesterday evening, having called in at Galle on her way, but only stopping there for a few hours. The cause of her being ordered down here is a sad one,—no less than the trial by Court Martial of one of her officers. To hold a Naval Court Martial it is necessary to have officers from three different ships; these on this occasion will be the Euryalus and Wild Swan now in the harbour, and the Ruby, which is expected from Colombo.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY S. & W. COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Macpherson applied for an injunction to prevent a meeting intended to be held that afternoon of the Board of Directors of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy S. & W. Co., on the ground that the two persons who formed the board were not directors, not having been legally elected.

The Judge :—If they are not directors, the proceedings will not be valid. Have you any authority for asking to have the meeting stayed? Are there any such cases of meetings having been stayed?

Mr. Macpherson :—No my Lord, but I am not aware of any case where the directors have been elected under circumstances similar to those alleged in this plaint.

The Judge :—If they are not directors, it does not matter whether they meet or what they do. What damage do you allege?

Mr. Macpherson :—They may sign cheques and draw money.

His Lordship said he could not interfere with the meeting of directors. They might be informed that they should be on their guard, and that they had no right to meet.

Mr. Macpherson said the directors should be informed that the application was made, and that his Lordship declined to take the motion on the ground that the proceedings of the Board would be invalid if his clients' case were true.

The matter then dropped.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW DHURUMSEY MILLS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Smith (of Messrs Fletcher, Smith, and Frere) appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on behalf of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia, the Chairman of the board of directors of the New Dhurumsey Mills, and obtained summonses against Messrs. Burjorjee Muncherjee Oonwalla, Pestonjee Edulji, and Pestonjee Cowasjee Chowksey, shareholders of the said mills, charging them with defaming the complainant as director of the said Company at a meeting of shareholders held on the 9th instant, in making certain allegations at the said meeting which appeared in the newspapers, wherein the directors were charged with being "rogues," "cut-throats," and "having misappropriated the funds of the Company," thus damaging the reputation of the complainant, who is one of the directors referred to by the accused parties. The summonses were made returnable on the 17th proximo.

THE ROBBERY OF GOLD FROM THE P. AND O. STEAMER AVOCA.

DISCOVERY OF THE ROBBERS.

(*Melbourne Age, Oct.* 29.)

IN August, 1877, a box containing 5,000 sovereigns was robbed of its contents, either on board of the s. s. China or the s. s. Avoca. The loss was first discovered on the arrival of the China at Galle, but so cleverly had the abstraction been carried out that it appeared extremely improbable that the robbers would ever be discovered. The Avoca was at the time the branch mail steamer between Melbourne and Sydney. The box containing the sovereigns was shipped at Sydney with other boxes containing specie, and these boxes were transhipped into the China at Melbourne; and the fact that those in charge of the transhipment could not satisfactorily prove that the boxes were placed on board the China in the same state in which they were shipped in the Avoca, provoked unfavorable comment. The task set before the detectives was unquestionably extremely difficult, and the fact that they have proved themselves equal to it is all the more satisfactory. At the outset Mr. Inspector Secretan actively interested himself in the case, and selected as his assistant Detective Mackay, one of the most sagacious officers in the force. The preliminary investigation occupied considerable time, as enquiries had to be made at Galle, Melbourne, and Sydney. Acting upon information thus obtained, the detectives advised that a number of officers and petty officers of both vessels should be discharged in Victoria. This was done with the view of watching the movements of the discharged men, and eventually Martin Wiberg, who had been employed as carpenter on board the Avoca, became suspected by Detective Mackay. Wiberg, however, was so cautious in his movements that for a long time he succeeded in baffling the detectives. Prior to the robbery he married a housemaid employed in an hotel in Williamstown, where he resided for some time after his discharge, but he suddenly left Williamstown in a large open boat by himself, in which frail craft he passed through the Heads, put out to sea, and steered for the Tarwin River, Gippsland, where he safely arrived. He proceeded for some distance up the river, upon the banks of which he took up a selection, and commenced to make a home for himself. This sudden movement on the part of Wiberg took the detectives by surprise, and his whereabouts was not discovered until recently, when Inspector Secretan and Detective Mackay determined to pay him a visit at his location. About ten days ago a start was made for the Tarwin River, which is situated in South Gippsland, and Senior constable O'Meara accompanied the detectives. When the officers had crossed the Powlett River they got off their track. It was the evening of Sunday, the 20th inst., and they decided to camp. Not long after making a halt they observed a horseman riding towards them, and Detective Mackay at once recognised in him the very man they wanted. Inspector Secretan also recognised him. Mackay coolly told Wiberg they were a party of selectors, and were desirous of being directed to the Tarwin River, where they wished to take up land. Wiberg expressed his willingness to direct them, and having done so, he said that he had taken up a selection of land on the same river. Detective Mackay at once asked him his name, and Wiberg having replied that his name was Martin Wiberg, Detective Mackay said he would very much like to visit him at his house, and Wiberg readily described where his hut was situated. That being all that they require, Wiberg was arrested. Inspector Secretan telling him, that he was charged with stealing 5,000 sovereigns from the mail steamer Avoca. Wiberg appeared very much surprised, but offered no resistance. He was at once searched and a number of sovereigns found upon him. He explained that he was on his way to Melbourne to purchase a small vessel with which to trade between Melbourne and the Tarwin River. He was then taken to the Griffiths Point Lock-up, and the three officers proceeded to his hut on the Tarwin River, which was reached with considerable difficulty, a large number of creeks having to be crossed. The hut was minutely searched, and the officers were rewarded by finding some sovereigns concealed in a large carpenter's plane in the end of which a hole had been bored to the depth of about two feet. A piece of wood was very neatly fitted into the end of the hole, and on this being removed about two hundred sovereigns dropped out. In all about four hundred sovereigns have been recovered. Wiberg was remanded from Griffiths Point to Melbourne, and was brought to Melbourne by senior-constable O'Meara. He was brought before the City Bench yesterday, and remanded for a week. The detectives are in possession of satisfactory evidence other than that of the discovery of the sovereigns to prove the guilt of Wiberg. Sufficient is known to justify the statement that Wiberg gained access to the box containing the sovereigns between Melbourne and Sydney, and having removed the sovereigns, he filled the place with lead, and landed the stolen treasure at Williamstown.

(*The Argus, Oct.* 31.)

SHORTLY after the arrest of Martin Wiberg on suspicion of having stolen 5,000 sovereigns from the bullion room of the R. M. S. Avoca, of which vessel he was carpenter at the time, the press were in possession of certain information pointing to the fact that some other person holding a responsible position on board the vessel at the time the offence was committed had acted in confederacy with Wiberg in abstracting the sovereigns from the treasure-room. Indeed, as a matter of fact, it became known that Wiberg, on finding that he had nothing to gain by remaining silent in the matter, made a full confession of the whole affair, implicating Elliston, the chief officer of the vessel, who appears to have acted as the prime mover in the robbery, having first taken Wiberg into his confidence. On the strength of the carpenter's confession an information was accordingly sworn against Elliston, who is at present in England, and particulars of the affair were at once telegraphed home, with the view of acquainting the P. and O. Company in London, in order that a warrant might be issued for the arrest of Elliston. For obvious reasons, therefore, an understanding was arrived at to the effect that the full facts of the case in connexion with Wiberg's confession should for the present, at all events, be withheld from publication; but from what would appear to have been a breach of faith on the part of a section of the press, that understanding has been violated, and it is therefore considered that there is no longer any necessity to withhold further information in relation to the plain facts of the case. Wiberg's confession, which may be taken for what it is worth, distinctly points to the chief officer (Elliston) as being the principal perpetrator of the robbery, and moreover that he had suggested the robbery to Wiberg, the carpenter, on the voyage of the Avoca from Sydney to Melbourne. Elliston, whose cabin was in close proximity to the bullion-room, had charge of the keys by which access could be obtained to the treasure, and having secretly apprised Wiberg of his intentions, Elliston fixed upon a rough and stormy night for the purpose of effecting the robbery. The working of the machinery was making a loud noise, and the passengers had turned in for the night. Taking with them a dark lantern, Elliston and the carpenter went down the hatchway to the bullion-room, and having entered with as little noise as possible, one of the six boxes containing the treasure was selected by Elliston. The outer case having been ingeniously opened, and the seals around the inner box broken, Elliston handed the contents of the box, consisting of five canvas bags, containing altogether 5,000 sovereigns, to Wiberg, who placed them in the chief officer's cabin. The outer box was effectually closed again so as to avoid detection, and the door of the bullion-room having been carefully locked again, the chief officer regained his cabin. No person on board observed the occurrence, and the transaction was completed without causing the slightest suspicion. By a previous arrangement Wiberg went into Elliston's cabin the following evening, and the door having been closed, the chief officer handed Wiberg one of the bags, containing about 200 sovereigns, as his share of the proceeds of the robbery. As Wiberg's confession implicated the chief officer, it was considered absolutely necessary to keep the matter quiet, as Elliston's wife and another relative who is conversant with the affair were still in the colony, and it would only be reasonable to suppose that Elliston would probably be warned by cable of the confession made by Wiberg, in time to enable him to effect his escape. It is, however believed that the ends of justice will not be defeated by the undue publication of the facts of the case, since the officers of Scotland-yard will doubtless have been apprised of the facts ere this.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE LOSSES AT THE CAPTURE OF ALI MUSJID.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Further details have been received of our losses in the advance on Ali Musjid.

KILLED: two European officers, one man of the 81st, one artilleryman, eight men of the 14th Sikhs, two men of the 27th N. I. Total, 14.

WOUNDED: one European officer of the 14th Sikhs, 10 men of the Artillery, 16 men of the 14th Sikhs, 12 men of the 27th N.I. Total, 39.

A number of sick and wounded troops of the Amir were found in Ali Musjid.

The Guides and 1st Sikhs were the regiments that cut off the retreat of the Amir's forces.

General Macpherson's Force rejoined Sir Same Browne's force during the halt at Ali Musjid on the 22nd instant.

OCCUPATION OF DAKHA.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

A report from the front states that Dakha was occupied without opposition on the 23rd, the Mohmands having plundered it before our arrival. Mahomed Shah Khan, of Lalpura, the Chief of the Mohmands, came in and offered his respects.

Supplies are coming in from all parts in abundance. The headmen of Khurd Khyber villages have come in and offered their services. The villages of the district of Jellalabad have refused to pay revenue to the Mir Akhor since hearing of his flight. He and General Ghulam Haider escaped by turning out of the Khyber into the Chura Pass.

Khyberis and other hill tribes plundered the whole of the fugitives from Ali Musjid, only one regiment escaping them.

THE QUETTA COLUMN.

Pishin has been occupied by a *reconnaissance* party, General Biddulph's force being encamped on the border of the valley; the inhabitants everywhere are most friendly.

OFFER OF SERVICES OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

In consequence of the propinquity of Mooltan to Bhawulpore, His Highness the Nawab has been requested to direct his contingent to march straight to Mooltan, there to undertake some of the duties vacated by some British troops who have gone to the front. Contingents of other Native States will *rendezvous* very shortly at Lahore, when arrangements will be made for their future destination. His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has expressed a strong desire to send a contingent to the invading Army, and it is believed no native troops could be more useful or effective; but it is believed that as His Highness is himself holding for the Empire a large and important section of frontier contiguous to the borders of Afghanistan, the greatest service the Maharaja can render the Empire at this juncture is to strengthen his watch and ward over the frontier of which he already holds charge.

PRISONERS OF WAR FROM ALI MUSJID.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

A large number of prisoners of war taken in the Khyber operations have been brought into Peshawur. They are being treated with every consideration, and in all probability the rank and file will be dismissed with just sufficient means to enable them to reach their homes. The officers will be treated according to the customs of European war, and put to no unnecessary restraint or hardship. Of course the latter cannot altogether be released without some sort of enquiry.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

OCCUPATION OF DAKHA.

RELEASE OF YAKUB KHAN.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Dakha was occupied on the 23rd instant. The headmen of the Khyber Pass have come in and reported that the Amir has released Yakub Khan after hearing of the fall of Ali Musjid. It is unknown whether he heads the enemy's forces or comes to Peshawur. The prisoners were taken in a starved condition. The health of the troops is improving.

Mahomed Shah Khan, the Chief of the Mohmands, has come in.

FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE QUETTA COLUMN.

KUCHLAK, Nov. 24.

Force moving on Pishin valley gradually. Better camel forage, but firewood scarce. The advance Force has reached Haidarzai; no opposition. The field battery has halted at Quetta to recruit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE AFGHAN WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

A meeting of the leaders of the Liberal party has been held to declare that the portion of Lord Cranbrook's (Secretary of State for India) despatch in which an endeavour is made to lay the responsibility of the present Afghan War upon the former (Liberal) Government, is inaccurate and incomplete.

ROUMANIA AND RUSSIA.

The Roumanian Government having positively refused to accept the Dobrudscha under any other conditions than those laid down in the Treaty of Berlin, Russia has ultimately yielded the point, and Roumanian troops are to enter to-day.

HALIFAX, Nov. 25.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne landed to-day and met with a most brilliant reception.

AFFAIRS AT MANDALAY.

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

Advices to hand from Mandalay dated the 18th inst., state that everything is apparently quiet since the departure of the Princes, but that parties well-informed think that a storm is brewing.

The Princes have left for Calcutta *via* Akyab. Matters have been arranged very quietly.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th inst. via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 28th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day, per P. & O. steamer Mirzapore.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Columbia arrived to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 24.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, left Suez at 3 p. m. on the 19th inst. for Bombay.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4½

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-7⅞

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 75½

4½ per cent. do 80¼

3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅞

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 .... 112¼

Bar Silver 50⅞

About £225,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure.—Palestine.

FRAGMENT of a conversation overheard at a mess-table somewhere in Sind: *Smart Young Bengal staff officer*—"What a fuss these Bombay fellows are making about what they might have done. I think we get on very well without them." *Quiet Bombay man* who happened to be a guest: "Well, at all events you must allow you have had to come to us for succour (Sukkur)."

THE argument on the subject of the disputed Secretaryship of the Mofussil Company was continued and concluded yesterday. Mr. Justice Green will give his decision regarding the rule on Thursday.

WE hear that Rao Saheb Gujanan Vithul, Inspector of Police, who made himself famous as a detective in connection with the trial of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, died at Baroda on Monday last.

AN officer writing from Quetta says:—"There is one Parsee shop here, and you may fancy what his prices are: beer 12 Rs. a doz., 2 Rs. for a common cup and saucer, and so on, the commoner the article, the more absurd the price; the price of a box of sulphur matches 2 annas. The General is not expected here till the 18th; he is marching up with the 70th Foot, and the battery is behind them again, so I fancy there is no chance of our moving for another month to come; meanwhile this is an awfully unhealthy place, and I have not heard a good word said for it."

MAJOR SARTORIUS, of the 2nd Baluchis, who saw some service in European Turkey last year, has sent to a contemporary the following indignant letter regarding a vile article in the *World* on Mr. Drew Gay to which we drew attention at the time of its publication:—

MR. DREW GAY AND THE "WORLD."

SIR,—I saw an extract from the *World* concerning Mr. Drew Gay, the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent. As he is a personal friend of mine, and I happen to know about most of the circumstances alluded to in the *World*, I wish to give the true reason for this article. It is simply this. The correspondent of the *World* at Constantinople could not get the news which Mr. Gay managed to get for the *Daily Telegraph*. With reference to Mr. Gay's Plevna adventures, which the *World* sneers at, every word is literally true. A shot through the coat one is wearing and two shots in one's horse are good evidence as to a narrow escape. The road after this was completely closed up. Mr. D. Gay's Servian experiences have been related to me by several others, and I see no reason to doubt them. In short, Mr. D. Gay's indefatigable industry in his work and his pluck in action have no doubt made the *World* jealous, but I should have thought scarcely given an excuse for the downright falsehoods and lying inuendos published by that paper.—I remain, &c.,

Quetta, Nov. 15. G. SARTORIUS, Major.

The curious thing about the persistent attacks on Mr. Drew Gay is that they are made by the same people who are never weary of extolling the heroism of Mr. Archibald Forbes. These gentlemen, appear to be of opinion that Mr. Forbes cannot remain happy in the enjoyment of the reputation he has gained as the most wonderful special correspondent that ever existed, unless Mr. Drew Gay, who on several occasions has presumed to be his rival, is declared to be a cad and a liar and denied the possession of a single redeeming virtue.

THE *Pioneer*—The only telegram we have received since Saturday from our own correspondent with the Peshawur force, announces that he has returned from the front, and has been prevented by superior military authority from fulfilling his engagements with us by despatching of an account of the capture of Ali Musjid.

THE *Pioneer*:—Mr. Fryer, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, left Quetta some days ago, and proceeded to Dadur, where he was met by 100 of the 1st Sind Horse, under Captain McNair, and a detachment of the 2nd Sikh Infantry. It is believed that he marched on the 22nd, under orders from the Agent to the Governor-General, Bal chistan, to occupy Sipi: Sipi lies in a country which is very little known to Europeans. The neighbourhood is marked on the map as being Kandahar territory; and it belongs to the Amir, being in fact a part of South-Eastern Afghanistan which projects into Kach Gandava, or Kachi, the dominion of His Highness the Khan of Khelat. A little north of Sipi lie the direct routes from Dehra Ghazi Khan by Thull Chotali to Poshin and Quetta.

THE Lahore paper says:—We understand that the recruiting for infantry regiments in the Umritsur district has been progressing somewhat slowly during the past week or two. The men do not show much enthusiasm, and several have openly expressed their willingness to enlist, provided they be not sent to Kabul, or elsewhere to fight. Applications, however, have been received by the recruiting officers, from men willing to join the cavalry, and as these bring with them the necessary Rs. 200 for cavalry recruits, and appear the right kind of stuff, it would not be amiss for officers recruiting for the cavalry to turn their attention to this district. As a proof of the utter uselessness of non-military assistance in the collection of recruits, it may be instanced that out of 60 brought by Baba Khem Singh to one recruiting officer, only six came up to the prescribed standard, which in many regiments has been lowered.

THE following, according to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, were the operations of the 21st:—Sir Sam Browne's Head-quarters and 3rd Brigade marched direct on the Khyber by Mackeson's road. General Macpherson with the 1st and 2nd Brigade caused a wide detour to be made, one Brigade being directed on the Rotas Koh which dominates Ali Musjid, the other Brigade leaving Jumrood at 4 a. m., marched to occupy Lalachina. The design is to cut off the enemy's retreat if possible in the direction of Dhaka. The columns were considerably impeded by the difficulties of ground. General Browne, however, occupied the Luargi ridge without opposition, and found the Amir's army strongly posted at Ali Musjid. This position was shelled, but the assault was delayed until all the columns should have taken up their destined positions.

THE following advice to officers at the front is given by "an old soldier" in the *Englishman*:—"Learn to use your pistol with the left hand. You will find it very convenient in a rush, when your right hand is occupied with the sword."

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.S., is appointed to be Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the President of the Council of the Governor General of India, in addition to his appointment as officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

IN no department of the Indian administration is greater improvement shown than in the preparation of the Annual Trade Returns. Mr. O'Conor, who has charge of this work, possesses the rare faculty of being able to make statistics of trade interesting, as he discusses them with a knowledge of their exact bearing and is able to offer very valuable suggestions regarding the possible development of different industries and branches of commerce. Thus, for instance, in his report, issued this year, for 1876-77, he calls attention to the fact that the export of oils has not made so much progress as might be wished. "It is strange that as yet more attention has not been given to the manufacture of oil in this country with a view to export. We export oil-seeds to the value of about 5¼ millions sterling, leaving the conversion of these seeds into oil to be done in the countries which take them. It is obvious that we lose a good deal by sending away the raw material in this way instead of making it into oil, for we have to pay a heavy freight on that portion of the seeds which might with advantage remain in the country after the oil has been expressed and sent away; by not keeping this refuse we lose much valuable matter for manure and cattle-food; and we incur heavy risk of deterioration of the cargoes by the heating of the seeds in transit. No doubt if the oil were expressed by natives without European supervision, it might be difficult to find a market for it, owing to apprehensions of fraudulent adulteration, but if Europeans were to set up oil mills and attach a mark to the oils expressed by them, that mark being a guarantee for a fixed standard quality, we might with great benefit to all concerned in the trade and to the country at large, more especially to the live stock of the agricultural community, find our exports of seeds reduced by one-half while our exports of oil were correspondingly increased. It is time for a change in the oilseed trade, for the unnecessary export year after year of at least four million hundredweight of material for oil-cake, while the cattle of this country die off, like flies in a frost, when drought destroys the scanty pasture which is their only sustenance, is the reverse of good policy and good sense."

MR. O'CONOR's remarks on Indian speculation, *apropos* of the rise in the price of sugar in England, are also worth quoting:—"The failure of the beetroot crop in France, and of the maple in North America, gave rise to an unusually active demand for sugar amongst the refiners of England, and the trade in the article was brisk, the quantities exported and the average values having materially increased. The exports for the last five years have been as follow:

	Cwt.	Rs.
1872-73	630,938	49,27,432
1873-74	294,818	22,78,227
1874-75	493,054	31,92,383
1875-76	420,762	25,39,374
1876-77	1,093,625	92,51,961

Compared with 1875-76, the quantity exported increased by nearly 160 per cent., but the value increased by more than 264 per cent., the average price per cwt. having risen from Rs. 6·03 per cwt. to Rs. 8·45 per cwt. The increase in the trade has continued during the present year, but cannot be expected to continue much longer. Prices must fall presently, and with a fall in prices will come a diminution in the exports. It is unfortunate that directly a demand arises for any of our staples, the price rises to an unreasonable degree, not justified either by the excited state of the market or the actual worth of the article. Native dealers are very sensitive in noting and following up a rise in the market, but they are by no means so swift to lower the prices for their goods when the market shews a lower tendency. The consequence is that a trade which might have proceeded on a more restricted but still extensive scale, leaving reasonable profits to merchants and producers, is suddenly checked, and the attention of consumers in Europe is at once turned to other directions, India only being resorted to when other sources of supply fail. Instead of trade gradually rising and falling, the market rises at once and remains for a few months in a state of dangerous inflation and excitement, and then falls as suddenly into a collapse. Of the whole quantity exported during the year, the United Kingdom took 903,022 cwt., France 62,769 cwt., Italy 38,894 cwt., the United States 18,024 cwt., Ceylon 30,558 cwt., and the remainder was mostly sent to Arabia and other neighbouring countries."

IT is surprising, in Mr. O'Conor's opinion, that the article of soap should continue to figure in the list of Indian imports at all. Not, we must explain, that soap is not used in this country, but that it ought to be manufactured in India. "The kinds imported are mostly brown and yellow soap, and the cheaper kinds of fancy perfumed soaps. The kind exported is a rough, unsavoury article, made into unsightly lumps, unfit for use on the person except by the poorest classes. It is extensively used in the country for dogs and horses, for the washing of clothes, and by the poorer classes of the native population. Cheap as it is, it is comparatively, having reference to the quality, dearer than the better soaps imported, and will remain so as long as the manufacture is carried on in the rough, careless fashion practised by the natives. Every native who can afford to buy European soap prefers it to the country made article, and a considerable section of the urban population everywhere mightily affects the gaily coloured, marbled soaps, of cheap qualities, which are manufactured in France. Another section, which forms the mass of the population, uses no soap at all, resorting for detergent purposes to the nut of the *Sapindus emarginatus*, impure carbonate of soda, and other substitutes. Now, very many of these would buy soap and use it, to the profit of the manufacturer and to their own personal benefit, if it could be placed within their reach, and it is astonishing that Europeans have not yet turned their attention to the subject. The country contains all the materials required—tallow, oil, potash, soda—and soap of the very best quality could be manufactured almost anywhere in the North-West or the Punjaub without difficulty and with a prospect of great pecuniary profit. At present we confine ourselves to the export to France and England of enormous quantities of seed, the oil extracted from which is made into soap in those countries for export to all the world, India included; but we never seem to think that India contains all the elements required for the manufacture of excellent soap (always excepting science and capital) and an enormous population which, poor as the mass of it may be, would be able to consume as much as could be produced. The exports of soap to the neighbouring countries too might be multiplied fiftyfold, if a better article than is now exported could be supplied, as it undoubtedly could, at about the same price. A soap-boiling establishment on a large scale, managed in the skilful way in which the soap-boiling establishments of Marseilles are managed, making mostly the hard economic soaps, and turning out the article with a neat appearance and at a low price, would, I venture to think, realise good profits to the owners, and vastly improve the sanitary condition of the country."

THE Penang paper says:—"The Russian man-of-war Haydanack anchored in the harbour on the 12th inst. and the following morning exchanged salutes with the Fort. She is *en route* to Cronstadt. The Vsadnick, another Russian man-of-war, is expected in the Straits bound to Cronstadt also. It is worthy of note that the visit of this vessel is looked upon with great misgivings in the bazaar by all classes."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—We hear nothing of mitrailleuses being used at the Cape, or of any intention of employing them against the Afghans. Surely against a barbarous or semi-civilised enemy the mitrailleuse would prove a most efficient arm. In Afghanistan, especially, it would be admirably adapted to the country. A battery of mitrailleuses would on the line of march take up about one-quarter, if not less, of the space occupied by a field battery. It is infinitely more mobile, requires much fewer horses to drag it, and a far smaller weight of ammunition. It could also be easily mounted on mules. Even those stout, well-disciplined soldiers the Germans suffered much from the moral effect produced by the diabolical growling of the mitrailleuse. How infinitely more it would dismay the Afghans may easily be conceived. Its material effect would also be very great, for it is admitted even by the most conservative of our Artillerymen that it is a most effective weapon for employment in a defile. Again requiring as it does few men to work it, the mitrailleuse would be just the thing for arming the forts or field works with which we shall have to guard our long lines of communication. That it would be overmastered by the fire of Afghan guns, worked by unskilled Afghan Artillerymen, we do not for a moment believe. We do not pretend either that the deadly mitrailleuse can do all the work of a gun, but we contend that for certain purposes it is more efficient and less of an incumbrance than a gun. The fact is that a mitrailleuse does not demand for its employment so such science as a gun, and consequently Artillery officers are rather inclined to despise it. Our own opinion is that the mitrailleuse has been too much neglected in England, and it is time that impartial persons should take the matter up and induce the Government first to adopt this deadly weapon, and secondly to decide how it shall be used. We would suggest that, instead of having separate mitrailleuse batteries, two mitrailleuses should be attached to every battery, but be left in store till the commencement of a campaign, save during a few days' annual practice, and also be attached to field companies of the Royal Engineers, who could turn them to use on many occasions in a campaign. Be they, however, disposed of as they may, it is time that we asked ourselves the question—Are we justified in despising a most formidable instrument of destruction without full inquiry into its merits?

M. LE FAURE is no better pleased than the *Avenir Militaire* with the result of the French autumn manœuvres. This military historian complains that no initiative was left to the commanding officers, that everything was concerted beforehand, that the real conditions of warfare were carefully avoided, that the administration was unable to secure regular distributions, and that the 150,000 Reservists who were called out will return home to relate, and probably to exaggerate, the blundering they witnessed. M. Le Faure fears that these *fiascos* will damp the military ardour of the country, and he asks how it will be possible to meet an enemy, since, at the gates of Paris and in the fertile plains of La Beauce, the Commissariat was unable to provide for the troops? It has been proposed to place the entire administration under the orders of the General in command, but to this M. Le Faure objects on the ground that few Generals can perform their present duties. "We repeat," he adds, "that Generals who, in time of peace and with no enemy to interfere with them, cannot execute in a well-known country operations studied during three months, should not be overwhelmed with fresh work." M. Le Faure, who writes very savagely, demands that the guilty parties be brought to trial, and that the crime of leaving soldiers without bread be severely punished. We can imagine and excuse this wrath on the part of a country which has submitted without a murmur to compulsory service and which spends about £30,000,000 a year on the Army.

THE *Avenir Militaire* having complained that some of the commanders of French army corps are no longer able to get on horseback, that several Generals of Division have been for months on sick leave, and that during the autumn manœuvres a good many Brigadiers were unable to take the field, hints that these veterans should be replaced by Generals able to rough it and live the life of the soldier.

IT but too frequently happens that markers in ranges are seriously wounded, or sometimes killed on the spot, through some misunderstanding of the signals given. The best means for preventing such accidents is, naturally, the entire abolition of markers, for their lives are always jeopardised more or less, even when the greatest precautions are taken. Electricity, in this instance also, is called in to remedy the defect. The electrical target, invented by Herr Mantel Rieter, a Swiss locksmith, is said to supply an efficient substitute for the human marker. It is claimed for the invention that it not only dispenses with his services, but that it also transmits, at the every moment of firing, and with unfailing exactitude, the number of marks scored. As soon as the ball strikes the metal plate of the target an electrical connection is called into action, and the number of the ring struck appears on a tablet by the side of the rifleman. How this is effected is at present the secret of the inventor; or, rather, his secret rests upon the construction of the target, by means of which he has succeeded in producing an apparatus which, while strong enough to resist in all its parts the concussion caused by the striking of the ball, yet is extremely sensitive to transmit the metallic contact. The general introduction of metallic targets in all the ranges of Switzerland has been prevented by the great expense attached to their introduction, but where they have been tried they are reported to have proved very successful in their operation. Their introduction in the ranges of the German Army is warmly recommended.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTH DAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

CHEATING.

Premjee Oomersey was again placed at the bar before the same common jury, charged with cheating Runsordas Motichund, a salesman in the employ of Currimbhoy Ibrahim, and thereby inducing the delivery of certain boxes of crackers and cinnamon and bags of sugar-candy; and Narronjee Dewjee was charged with abetting the commission of the offence. The Advocate General, with Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, appeared for the defence. Mr. Dhurandar watched the case on behalf of Gocul Shamjee and another.

His Lordship summed up the case to the jury for three-quarters of an hour, after which the jury retired to consider their verdict. Returning into court after an hour's deliberation, the foreman said the jury were not unanimous, but that six were of one opinion and three of another. The opinion of the majority was that the first prisoner was guilty, and the second not guilty. His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority Mr. Farran said the prosecution did not desire heavy punishment. His Lordship, taking this recommendation into consideration, sentenced the first prisoner to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The second prisoner was discharged.

USING AS GENUINE FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

Assir Lalljee, a Bhattia of respectable appearance, was charged with using as genuine a forged currency note for Rs. 1,000, one the 25th and another on the 28th September last, and with fraudently having in his possession on the latter date another forged note for Rs. 1,000, and three forged notes for Rs. 100 each. The case was tried before a Special Jury, on which the following gentlemen were called:—

C. J. SHARP, Esq.—Foreman.

W. Simson, Esq.	J. Rich, Esq.
Jehangir Gustadjee, Esq.	J. W. Scott, Esq.
Ardasir Framjee Moos, Esq.	W. Thacker, Esq.
A. B. Chalmers, Esq.	W. Bullock, Esq.

Mr. Bullock applied for exemption from service on the ground that he was not a resident of Bombay, and that he had served on the Tanna Sessions about a year ago. He admitted that, though residing at Bandora, he daily came to Bombay to carry on his business. His Lordship said Mr. Bullock, who carried on his daily business in Bombay, was a resident of it; and that he could not be exempted

Mr. Farran, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Gill and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Conroy, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Farran, in addressing the jury, stated the chief facts of the case to be these. On the evening of the 25th September last, prisoner went to the shop of Valla Natha in Funnuswady and wanted to change a currency note for Rs. 1,000. A sum of two rupees was agreed upon as the discount to be given for a large note of this denomination. One Ramjee Tarjee was sitting in the prosecutor's shop at the time and witnessed the transaction. As the prosecutor was examining the note rather closely, the prisoner offered to put his signature to it; and he afterwards wrote on it the initial letters of his name which, he said, was Pragjee Dewjee. One Sorabjee Nowrojee, an acquaintance of the prosecutor, who was passing by the shop at the time, was called in and also looked at the note. Valla eventually gave prisoner Rs. 1,000 *minus* the two rupees agreed upon as discount. The same evening Valla showed the note to a friend, a clerk in the Currency Office, who examined the note; wetted it with water when the green colour began to run; and then pronounced it to be a forgery. Information was given to the police, and a search was made for prisoner, but without success. On the Saturday following, that is the 28th September last, the prisoner went to the shop of Govindjee Ludha and bought cloth of the value of Rs. 48. He gave Govindjee a note for Rs. 1,000 and got the balance. The note was afterwards shown to a clerk and another person, both of whom pronounced it to be a forgery. Govindjee knew the prisoner as well as his residence. A report was made to the police, and the same day prisoner was arrested at his house in Bazaar Gate Street. Some dice were found on his person. His house was searched from top to bottom, precautions having previously been taken that the searchers had nothing about them. One of the policemen engaged in the search found in a heap of rubbish a small bundle containing a forged note for Rs. 1,000 and three forged notes for Rs. 100 each. Dice were found in almost every storey of the house; and from its general appearance it appeared to be a house used for the purposes of gambling. The prisoner appeared to have had no ostensible means of living although his brother was a respectable man, a Muccadum to Messrs. Knoop and Co. In addition to the dice which were found in the house, there were found in an iron safe on the groundfloor good currency notes to the value of from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution was not finished when the Court adjourned at 6 p. m. until this (Wednesday) morning 10 o'clock. The Jury were sent for the night to the Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, Dr. Blaney, the Chairman, presiding. There were present besides, Colonel Hancock, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Mathew, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Ruggonath Narayen Khote, Shantaram Narayen, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

The following from the clerk to the Municipal Corporation was recorded:—

To DR. T. BLANEY, Chairman, Town Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that at an adjourned quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, held on the 19th instant, the following resolution was passed with applause:—"That a vote of thanks be given to the Town Council, and the Chairman of that body, who has throughout worked as a member gratuitously, for their valuable services to the Corporation."—I have, &c.

H. W. BARROW,
Clerk of the Municipal Corporation

THE TOWN DUTIES.

The following papers, since received from the Secretary to the Port Trust and the Municipal Commissioner were read:—

EXCERPT from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st instant.

Read letter No. 9,053, dated 8th November, from the Municipal Commissioner stating by the transfer of the collection of town duty to the Customs Department a saving would accrue to the Municipality of Rs. 5,000 a year (after providing a separate establishment to cost Rs. 4,000) for the settlement of refunds; and asking that the Trustees will state the terms on which they would continue to collect the town duty as heretofore, leaving the Refunds Establishment under his control.

Read report by the Traffic Manager No. 1,074 dated 15th November.

Resolution: The Trustees are willing to give up the settlement of refunds and will continue to collect town duty as heretofore on payment of a commission of 3 per cent. on the gross collection.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay 26th Nov. 1878.
To the Secretary Town Council.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to your address, dated 12th instant, I have the honour to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Town Council.

One advantage to the merchants of Bombay of having the town duty collections made by the Customs Department will be that the merchants will have to prepare and submit only one form when paying town duties instead of two. At present the procedure is as follows.

The importer after preparing two forms A and B, has to take them, with the Customs import manifest, *from which they are both prepared* to the supervisor, who checks the application made to him in form A to receive payment of town duties with the import manifest and then gives an order on Form A to the Wharf Inspector to weigh a percentage of the goods. Certain other formalities are then observed and duty is levied. But when the collections are made by the Customs Department this check will be unnecessary and Form A will not be required, because the Import manifest, which contains precisely the same particulars will be accepted on the application and used in lieu of it. The merchants will thus be saved the trouble and expense of preparing form A and also the Court fees stamp of one anna which has to be attached to it.

In the case of all goods imported from Foreign ports that are subject to Imperial as well as to Town Duty, the same procedure is adopted, but the Supervisor *accepts the weight and value admitted by the Customs authorities* and levies duty thereon. It is evident, therefore, that in the case of dutiable goods such as wines, spirits, beer, sugar and ghee which comprise the majority of items upon which town duties are leviable, the principal part of the work is now performed by the Customs Department, and the merchants will in future be spared the inconvenience to which they are now subjected in having to prepare and submit a separate application to a separate department because one application will be sufficient for the payment of both Imperial and town duties.

With regard to daily working hours, these are now from sunrise to sunset in the Customs Department for Imperial purposes and they will be the same for town duty collections and on holidays as well as on working days.

With regard to the weighment of goods the Customs Department not having to collect duty on free goods are not in the habit of weighing them but when town duties are leviable on such goods, weighment will be made the same as in the case of goods upon which Imperial duty is leviable and this will explain away the statement made by the Chamber of Commerce that the Municipality has been a considerable gainer by the system adopted by the Port Trust of levying the town duties on the actual weights and measurements of the goods instead on the declared weight in the Customs import manifests, for if duty were leviable the goods would be weighed, and the excess weight would be discovered by the Customs Department in the same manner in which it is discovered by the Port Trust—that is, by simply weighing the goods.

The statement of the Commissioner of Customs that the advantage of the proposed transfer is expected to be that frauds on both Municipal and Government Revenues by smuggling will be much more effectually prevented than heretofore, was no doubt intended to apply to the importation of spirits and tobacco rather than to general goods imported by sea and the only advantage that the Customs Department will derive; the transfer will be that it will be in a better position to check the smuggling of spirits and Tobacco by having a large establishment at its disposal. At present the Customs Department levies town duties on bonded goods at the P. and O. Co.'s docks and hands it over to the porters, and in many cases of the description of goods and of seizures made after, the goods having been released it succeeds in making collections of which the Port Trust can have no intimation unless it is supplied to them by the Customs Department, and thus many items of town duties might be and probably have been lost to the Municipality. I am at a loss to understand what special facilities the mercantile public can receive at the hands of the Port Trust provided the rules laid down for their guidance in the Municipal Bye-laws are properly in force, and I am constrained to believe that it will only be accomplished at the cost of efficiency and by culpable laxity on the part of some members of the Port Trust establishment. And on the other hand that the complaint of obstruction, delay and trouble against the Customs Department are due to the legal stringency with which that Department performs its duties.

With regard to the saving to be effected by the transfer the Town Council are aware that the Commissioner of Customs has agreed to accept a fixed sum of Rs. 13,000 per annum. The cost of the Municipal Commissioner's Establishment for the disposal of the refunds will amount to to Rs. 3,900 per annum, and thus the total cost will be Rs. 16,900 per annum.

On the other hand the amount payable to the Port Trust at the reduced rate of 3 per cent. on collections which, I am informed is the lowest rate the Port Trust are willing to accept for the collections only would amount to Rs. 18,000.

To this must be added Rs. 3,900 for refunds establishment as above and the total therefore would be Rs. 21,900.

The saving to the Municipality would thus amount to Rs. 5,000 per annum on establishments alone as stated in my introductory remarks on the Budget for 1879. In proposing the transfer, I did not think it necessary to make a formal charge of inefficiency or laxity against the Port Trust, but I am prepared to adduce numerous instances of laxity on the part of the Port Trust establishment from my records.

I am satisfied that the merchants will find no just cause of complaint against the Customs Department, which will, I am convinced, afford them every facility to which they are entitled under the rules.

It would be quite impossible for the Port Trust to levy town duties at all unless they were assisted by the Customs Department with Customs documents which are now supplied by them at some inconvenience to that Department, and it stands to reason that the Department which prepared and holds the necessary documents, and which has an establishment of its own at every bunder for the performance of similar duties but on a much grander scale, for imperial purposes must be in a better position to make the collections than a department which has entirely to rely upon it not only for the necessary document, but also for access to some of the bunders on which the collections are made.

I have stated above that the only benefit which the Customs Department seeks to drive from the transfer will be the additional facilities to be acquired by the employment of the larger establishment for the prevention of the smuggling of spirits and tobacco, on which both Imperial and Municipal duties are leviable over a very considerable area, and it is probable that the only reason why the collection of town duties on Liverpool and in other large cities in England is not entrusted to the Customs Department is hat the Department does not undertake to do so.—I have,

J. H. GRANT, C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner.

The further consideration on the subject of the proposed transfer of the collection of the town duties from the Port Trust to the Customs' depots, was then proceeded with.

Mr. Mathew was understood to say that it would be as well to have the cases mentioned by the Municipal Commissioner investigated, and further that the information given in his letter, should be had in an official form from the Commissioner of Customs. At the same time be thought it would be advisable to accept the proposal of the Port Trust.

Mr. Fazulbhoy said that as the Chamber of Commerce was not satisfied with Mr. Pedder's letter, he would bring forward the proposal he had already made some meetings previously—namely, that a committee should be appointed to enquire into and investigate the grounds urged by the merchants against the transfer.

Colonel Hancock denied the allegations of laxity against the Port Trust, and asked for proof.

The Commissioner mentioned one instance of finding the puttawalla on Rs. 8 a month, being entrusted with a collection of Port Trust fees. This was an example of laxity on the part of the heads of the department.

Mr. Shantaram agreed with Mr. Gangjee that a committee of enquiry would be beneficial.

Colonel Hancock saw no necessity whatever for this. A strong argument in favour of the Port Trust collecting the town duties was the popularity of their doing so with the merchants. The Municipal Commissioner's charges of laxity, he considered, were merely now brought up in favour of a proposal of his (Mr. Grant's) own. He (the speaker) was certainly not satisfied that a case had been made out.

Dr. Pinkerton thought as no other department acquired such a knowledge of the subject as the Customs who were intrusted with collecting the Imperial revenue, it was a waste of time and energy to have these duties collected otherwise than by that department. He heartily supported Mr. Grant's proposal, and he considered that the merchants had shown no good arguments in their petitions. The only one, of convenience, had been disposed of by Mr. Pedder, and he was now quite prepared to vote for Mr. Grant's proposal without any further enquiry.

Mr. Gangjee named a sub-committee which included Colonel Hancock's name.

Colonel Hancock declined to serve on any such committee. He also made some remarks about the refunds, and hoped when these were transferred to the Municipality that the Muncipal Commissioner would give the refunds fairly. He had been creditably informed that refunds had not only not been given, but even when properly pointed out, refused. Town duties were only justified when they were not transit duties, and these refunds ought therefore to be most carefully examined. Refunds should at all times be fairly, even generously given.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee remarked that now the Municipality had a special officer for the purpose he should be made to investigate and report upon the refunds, causes, &c. and those reports should be periodically submitted to the Town Council.

Colonel Hancock alluded to something he had read in the newspapers and asked if it was true that the Commissioner had the whole power under the Act to decide this question without referring to the Town Council at all.

The Secretary said it was not. It could not be done without going before the Corporation.

The Chairman read section 116, which clearly stated that the town duties were to be levied by the Municipal Commissioner as in the manner the Corporation may from time to time advise.

Mr. Khote thought that if merchants were heard by a committee appointed to receive a deputation and investigate their objections, it would prove to be the most advantageous course.

Mr. Gangjee's proposal "that a sub-committee of the Council consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to investigate and report generally into the working of the collection of town duties and the making of the refunds under the management of the Port Trust, and whether a transfer of the collection to the Customs Department and of the refunds to the Municipal Commissioner, is advisable both in the interests of the Municipality and of the merchants, and whether the alleged grievances of the merchants are such as to be remedied—Dr. Blaney, Dr. Pinkerton, Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Khote, Shantaram Narayen, and Fazulbhoy Gangjee"—was then carried. A meeting of the committee was fixed for this afternoon.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND.

The Council resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the sale of 40 square yards of ground, situated at Camatseepoora Foras Road, to Mr. Pestonjee Dosabhoy (part of which has been encroached upon by him), at Rs. 5 per square yard.

The Council refused to recommend the Corporation to sanction the sale of 4·72 square yards of ground situated at Mazagon Road from Love Lane east towards Ghorupdeo to Mr. Sala Mahomed Goolam Hossein at 1 rupee per square yard.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The Municipal Commissioner asked the sanction of the Council to the acceptance of Mr. Mahomed Allana Surtee's tender for annual repairs to municipal buildings for the year 1879. This being the lowest tender, was accepted. It amounted to Rs. 80,000 odd.

THE CHURCH GATE STREET ENCROACHMENTS.

The Chairman submitted an estimate as called for in Mr. Fazulbhoy's notice of motion placing the cost of buying in all the steps at present projecting into the footpaths of this street, at Rs. 9,234. The Commissioner stated that a letter had been written to all the houseowners in 1873, when the intention was to asphalte these footpaths. The houseowners refused to take in their steps, and the footpaths were not asphalted. A further attempt was made in 1874 to induce them to do so, but still unsuccessfully. All attempts to do so by the Municipality had been met by houseowners with refusals.

Mr. Fazulbhoy said he had purposely placed this motion on to-day's list of business, as it was really one of importance to the public. Church Gate Street was the principal street in the Fort, and had the largest traffic. That these ugly, useless door steps should be allowed to monopolise 2-3rd of the footpaths, or as in case of that house known as the "Burlington," and the adjoining ones, the whole pathway compelling the passengers to walk in the road was absurd. He should have thought that the owners of the houses would willingly give up the space occupied by their steps for the sake of having a good path in front of their property, and he was sure their public spirited Town Councillor, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, whose office, by the way, had the ugliest steps in the street, would willingly set the example. At any rate, if people would not make a slight sacrifice for the public good and the benefit of their own property, the nuisance was so great, the appearance so ugly, that the Municipal Commissioner should be authorised to treat with the owners of the properties in Church Street for the abolition of all steps that project over or on the pathway.

Mr. Nanabhoy decidedly objected to removing his steps.

Sir Frank Souter recognised the importance of the matter, but thought it would be difficult to get the steps removed. He knew that Mr. Pedder had tried hard to do so. He could only say that the people who had houses there did not appear to be very public-spirited.

Mr. Shantaram thought they could not do so until the Government decided to surprise the Land Acquisition Act. He hardly thought it could be done under the Municipal Act, although the Commissioner could prevent the house-owners repairing their steps.

Mr. Nanabhoy—There were no footpaths before and these steps went into the street since it was a street. Remove the footpaths and let us have a plain street.

All the members cried out against such a retrograde step, but Mr. Nanabhoy could not see any obligation on the part of the houseowners to take in their steps.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that if these steps could possibly be removed, and it was competent for the Commissioner to do so, and if the cost would not exceed the amount of his estimate, it should be done. Church Gate Street was really the principal street of the Fort.

Mr. Gangjee's proposition, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, "That the Commissioner be authorised to adopt measures for the removal of all projecting steps in Church Gate Street at a cost of not exceeding Rs. 10,000; was carried.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—Don't say it is carried unanimously, I am against it. I am sure the Municipality will have great difficulty in doing this.

Sir Frank Souter—I think Mr. Fazulbhoy deserves a vote of thanks for bringing forward his resolution. And I only hope the obstructions will all be cleared away. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Fazulbhoy said—I beg to give notice that I shall ask the Municipal Commissioner at the next meeting of the Town Council, to report what progress has been made by the G. I. P. Railway and the Municipality, towards the proposed new Byculla Railway Bridge.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE November handicap match was concluded yesterday, the cup being won by Barton, and the second prize (a set of Golf Clubs) by Oliver. The scores for the match have been as follows:—

Names.	Scores. 5th Nov	12th Nov	19th Nov.	26th Nov	Total.	Allowance of points on four rounds	Net Result
Barton	67	50	51	40	208	30	178
Oliver	54	54	51	47	206	20	186
Elliot	60	58	52	48	218	30	188
Bain	61	57	50	56	224	30	194
Moultrie	53	47	48	49	197	2	195
Cameron	54	56	50	48	208	8	200
Arthur	64	54	54	51	223	20	203
Long	57	51	55	51	214	10	204
Gray	56	55	51	51	213	8	205
Roberts	51	53	50	52	206	...	206
Simpson	56	59	54	55	224	16	208
Moultrie, Jr.	62	59	59	62	242	30	212
Melvin	57	57	45	retired.			

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the week ending 19th Nov.

IN Madras prospects are reported to be less favourable in consequence of the retardation of the monsoon. Rain is much wanted in Tinnevelly, Madura, Chingleput, Nellore and Trichinopoly; in the last named district prices are rising. Dry crops have been harvested in most places with a fair outturn. The number on relief works and that gratuitously fed have decreased from 40,328 and 21,809 to 25,653 and 18,831, respectively. In Mysore raggi continues to be harvested, and prices are still falling. The numbers on relief works and on receipt of gratuitous relief are 11,356 and 3,457, being less than the previous week by 2,760 and 1,407, respectively. In the Bombay Presidency, where the cold weather has now set in, there has not been any material change since last week's report. In Bengal there has been beneficial rain in a few districts, and the good effects of the rainfall of the previous week are still felt: prospects are on the whole satisfactory, except in Sarun and parts of Chumparun, where drought still prevails. In the North-Western Provinces a little more rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops. In the Punjab there has been no rain, but it is needed, especially in the south-eastern districts for the spring sowings; however, prospects are favourable and health is improving. In the Central Provinces there has been slight rain in Damoh, which has done much good. Rain is required in Saugor and Mandla, but the general outlook is hopeful. Prospects also are still promising in British Burma, Assam and Hyderabad Assigned Districts. In Central India rain is required. There has been no material change in Rajputana.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

WE learn, on undoubted authority, that cattle disease is very prevalent in the Presidency, and that the disease is the worst form which can prevail among them, viz., rinderpest. In more than one large institution in Madras where many cattle are used, the plague is unmistakeably present, and rigorous measures are necessary to stamp out the pestilence before it spreads more widely. It will be hard, indeed, if the remnant of beast left by the drought is carried off by so dire a disease as rinderpest. There is no need for hurried legislation. An Act is already on the statute book, passed, we think in 1867, which, if put into force, would give municipal and police authorities ample powers, under professional guidance, to deal with the plague. The matter is pressingly urgent, and we trust that not a day will be lost in the adoption of such measures as shall preserve to the country the remnant of the herds still left.—*Madras Times.*

ARRIVAL OF VICE-ADMIRAL COOTE AT SINGAPORE.

AMONG the passengers who arrived by the P. and O. Co's steamer Geelong on the 8th inst. was Vice-Admiral R. Coote, C. B., the newly appointed Naval Commander-in-chief of the China station. Admiral Coote disembarked from the Geelong and went on board the Iron Duke, which will take him down to Hongkong. The Admiral was entertained at Government House, and His Excellency the Governor will return his visit on board the Iron Duke.—*Straits Times.*

THE PANKORE TRAGEDY.

(Penang Gazette Nov. 4.)

ON Saturday the 2nd instant, H. M. S. Lapwing came into harbour from Pankore with 19 prisoners, all Chinese, who are supposed to be implicated in the above outrage so, including the six arrested here, there are 24 now in custody, and we learn that over seventy scoundrels took part in the attack. The whole affair was arranged in Penang principally, and boats sailed from here with the perpetrators of it. The Police of Pankore, it is feared, are seriously implicated, and it is worthy of note that the Serang was one of those who were present on the tobacco estate in Delhi, Sumatra, when Mrs. Dieuman and Mr. Revenning were murdered two years ago. Mrs. Lloyd is quite convalescent and fast progressing towards recovery. She has been able to identify one of the prisoners, as the waterman who, according to the dhobi's evidence, ran away about six weeks previous to the attack. The Chinese ayah recognises two men as those she saw at the door of the bedroom holding the bag and torch respectively.

It has transpired that Captain Lloyd's revolver had been removed and the locks of his fowling piece put past use previous to the attack. The man who presented the Bank deposit Note has turned Queen's evidence and has laid the whole plot open. It would appear that the Chinese ayah did not take the child, Arthur, into the jungle from the house, as she swore before the Coroner she did. The Kling ayah Mardi did so—this, coupled with the fact that the Chinese cook who bolted after his altercation with Captain Lloyd was known to have cohabited with the Chinese ayah, which she denied, is one of those implicated, throws a strong suspicion on her *bona fides* in the whole affair. She is under the surveillance of the Police.

The steamers Pyah Pekhet and Kinta, with H. M. S. Lapwing and three steam launches are blockading the Perak coast from the Laroot to the Dinding rivers in order to catch the remnants of the gang, said to muster over thirty strong. They are reported by the Malays to be armed to the teeth and making desperate attempts to escape. Mr. Low is on board the Kinta and with Mr. Karl is doing his utmost to bring the guilty parties to justice.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

BRITISH PRIZE-TAKERS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(G. A. Sala, in Illustrated London News.)

LOOKING at the circumstance that the Royal Standard of England (which is about the handsomest banner of which I am aware) continues to float over the Hotel Bristol, in the Place Vendome, thus denoting the continued presence in the French capital of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, I cannot help feeling with the hero of Mr. Gilbert's song in "H. M. S. Pinafore," that, notwithstanding every temptation to become the contrary, I am still an Englishman, and entitled to remain in Paris (whither I came to spend three weeks, and where I have been idling away my time for three months) for a few days longer. I might have been an Italian, or a Bavarian, or a Latitudinarian, or an Anythingarian; but so long as my Prince remains here I feel (curious to relate) that I am English, and to a certain extent on English soil. All this, you will understand, is of the nature of laying flattering unction to one's soul. I know that I ought to come home at once. My tailor is decidedly of that opinion. The butcher says "ditto to Mr. Burke." The London fog, the London smoke, the rain, the mud, the frost, might, could they become animate and articulate, be quite indignant at the tardiness in returning to his native shores of one elderly valetudinarian, who dreads the amenities of a London winter as the schoolboy dreads Black Monday. All the while the phantom of Goethe's "Mignon" continues to murmur in my ear the words of a fascinating song about a land full of oranges and lemons, of figs and myrtle, a land where the sun is bright and the sky is blue. *Kennst du das Land?* I fancy that Nice, in the Department of the Maritime Alps, must be very like it.

Paris is full of English Grand Prizemen and Gold Medallists; and the recompenses awarded to the exhibitors in the British section of the Exposition Universelle are certainly numerous and brilliant enough to warrant the existence of a considerable amount of jubilation among our countrymen. Following the Italian custom of drinking the health of "*La Bella Famiglia*"—the British equivalent for which is the toast of "Our noble selves"—there can be no harm in recalling the pleasing fact that a gold medal has been conferred on the "Ingram" steam printing-machine of the *Illustrated London News*. I happened, in company with a friend from Chicago, U.S.A., to pass the remarkable engine in question, the other day, and an intelligent Englishman in charge of the machine gave my American friend and myself a very lucid explanation of its principal features. I asked the intelligent machinist if the *Illustrated London News* was not a journal with a very large circulation, and altogether quite a family paper. Yes, he replied; that was the case. Then we went on our way, and I saw him no more.

Altogether, we have every reason to be proud of the show which we have made in the Trocadero and the Champ de Mars. Once more foreigners have generously admitted that we take the lead in calicoes, machinery and machine tools, ceramics, glass, biscuits, preserved provisions, whisky, and beer. Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. take a more splendid rank at Paris in 1878 than Herr Krupp took in 1867. The Whitworth Exhibit has gained no less than three Grand Prizes for machinery and metal working, and a gold medal in addition for artillery. Quite as gratifying is the recognition accorded to the manufacturers of pottery and of glass. In ceramics Minton, of course, takes a Grand Prix. Due justice has thus been done to the superb works in ceramics exhibited by the renowned firm of Stoke-on-Trent, conspicuous among which are the wonderfully graceful productions in *pate-sur-pate* of M. Solon-Miles, and the curiously beautiful and, indeed, unique etchings on porcelain executed by Mr. William Goode, a member of the firm which has acquired the whole of the Minton exhibit. A Grand Prix goes, amidst general acclamation, to Messrs. Doulton for their admirable Lambeth *faience*; while gold medals have been given to the historic houses of Copeland and of Wedgwood, to Brown and Westhead, and to the Worcester Porcelain Company—not, I should say, because their productions are in any way inferior to those of Minton or of Doulton, but because there were no more Grand Prix in this particular section to give away.

In glass, monumental, table, and ornamental, the triumph of the British manufacturer has been equally marked. Thomas Webb and Sons, of Stourbridge and London, receive the Grand Prix for their exhibits in engraved, sculptured, intaglio, and coloured glass, for chandeliers and lustres, vases, *tazze*, and *plateaux* in pure white crystal, in bronzed and iridescent, and in polychromatic glass. A gold medal goes to the renowned house of Osler, of Birmingham, London, and Calcutta. Do you remember Osler's Crystal Fountain in the Hyde Park Exhibition in 1851? Osler's Fountain was a favourite trysting-place then, just as Gustave Doré's vase is in the Paris Exhibition now. "Meet me at the Crystal Fountain at a quarter to four" you used to say to the adored one of your heart. She smiled and blushed consent; and she was true to her rendezvous, judiciously bringing her youngest sister, aged nine, with her. It was the adored one of your heart who broke it by marrying Captain Prosser, late of the Bombay Fencibles. You met her the other day looking at Barbedienne's bronzes in the Exhibition. She is the mother of eight, and a grandmother—ha! ha!—a grandmother. She remarked that you had grown stout. You managed to get that heart which she broke mended; but now and again you feel the brass rivets which keep the cracked organ together pressing against your ribs. Stout, indeed! You watched her breakfasting at the Restaurant Catelain, and she ate "*biftek aux pommes*" enough for two—she who could with difficulty be persuaded in '51 to partake of so much as a Bath bun at Farrance's.

Mem: Among the Osler exhibits, comprising, as they do a colossal Gothic sideboard in pure crystal with an ebony *buffet*, a number of stately chandeliers and candelabra, and smaller lustres and girandoles presenting a very beautiful and novel combination of metal with ornamental glass, there is an article which to my mind might serve substantially towards a pacific settlement of the Afghanistan difficulty. The article to which I allude is a throne, cushioned with crimson velvet; but the structure of which is entirely of crystal. Now, I deferentially venture to express the opinion that if this crystal throne could be acquired by the Indian Government and if Lord Lytton were only to send a photograph of this dazzling piece of furniture to Shere Ali, with an intimation that it should be his if he would only promise to be a good Ameer, and have nothing more to do with those wicked Russians the morose ruler of Afghanistan would straightway promise to abandon all his intrigues, to forswear his Muscovite alliances, and to welcome a British embassy with a powerful escort three times a week. Deem not the remedy which I have proposed a ridiculous one. A dinner at Very's in the Palais Royal in July 1815, timorously organised by the Duke of Wellington, was sufficient to dissuade Blucher from blowing up the Bridge of Jena. "I must and will blow it up," grumbled old "Marshal Vorwarts" over his bisque soup. But when he got to his *parfait au cafe*, and his third bottle of Moet and Chandon, and was preparing to light his meerschaum, he seized the Duke's hand, and cried, "Never was there such a dinner, *I will not blow up the Bridge of Jena.*"

While our great art-manufacturers, constructors of machinery, and producers of textile fabrics are congratulating themselves on the recompenses which they have earned (in the department of "*fils et tissus de coton*" the Lancashire firm of Testal, Broadhurst, and Co. secure the Grand Prix, while six other houses receive gold medals for products of the same class), and while no less than five grand prizes and twenty-two gold medals have been given to British exhibitors in the section of mining and metallurgy, the less important but, from a social point of view, highly important section of alimentary products has attracted due attention and has received conspicuous reward. The French have sneered at us as a nation of devourers of pickles and of fiery and indigestible sauces. Their *chefs* are beginning to use Harvey and Worcestershire, curry and chutnee, in their kitchens; and they have awarded two gold medals and a bronze one to Crosse and Blackwell, of Soho-square, for their exhibits in preserved provisions, pickles, sauces, zests, condiments, vinegar, and preserved fruit. More conspicuous still is the concession of a Grand Prix to Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, biscuit manufacturers, of Reading, whose products are to be found in almost every restaurant, cafe, and grocer's shop in Paris, as, indeed, they are to be found pretty nearly the whole world over. I cannot remember to have visited any country, however remote or imperfectly civilised, where I have not met with Elkington's spoons and forks, Mappin's razors, Benson's watches, Crosse and Blackwell's anchovy sauce, and Keating's cough lozenges. I must not say anything about Cockle's pills, because Captain Burnaby has a literary copyright in those beneficent boluses; but if the undaunted traveller, soldier, and candidate for Birmingham ever goes to Mexico I may whisper to him that, in the street called the Calle Ancha, in the town of Guadalajara, he will find a druggist's shop, kept by Diego Campero, a very honest man, who will supply him the antibilious specific of the Senor Cockle. As for Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, one of the chief reasons, I take it, for their popularity in foreign parts is that they do not lose their freshness and good quality with age. They will keep; whereas the French and Italian biscuits, all nice and tasty as they are, soon become dry and insipid. Two more gold medals in the alimentary section have been given to Messrs. Colman—one for mustard and one for starch. The award for mustard is obviously well merited. The excellence of the French "*moutardi de maille*" has within recent years sadly degenerated, nor was it at its best a powerful mustard; while the French, who are rapidly becoming a nation of beefeaters (I wish that they would not eat their beef more than half raw), naturally demand a more pungent condiment than they have been formerly accustomed to. They find it in Colman's mustard. Two silver medals have also been won by Messrs Keene, Robinson, Bellville, and Co., a house which dates from the year 1742—one medal for mustard and another—Miss Mary Hooper, that distinguished authority on gruel, will be glad to learn—for the preparation known as Robinson's Patent Groats. I am very fond of groats, myself; but I like them best in the shape of fourpenny pieces.

Mem: The fermented beverage section of the alimentary department presents a due display of Irish and Scotch whiskies, headed by Dunville of Belfast's "V. R.;" but neither Bass nor Allsopp actually exhibit their world-famed pale ales. On the other hand, Allsoppe's bitter beer is drank all over Paris, and is to be had at any restaurant and buffet in the Exposition. Furthermore, the claims of British beer have been gracefully acknowledged by the award of a gold medal to John Bindley and Co., of Burton-on-Trent, for the purity, brilliancy, and flavour of their strong, mild, and pale ales. A final instance of the equity and right feeling of the international juries is visible in the award of a gold medal to Messrs. Fry for their preparations of chocolate and cocoa. That such a recompense should be given, to an English firm in France, the country *par excellence* of chocolate manufacturers, is pleasantly significant.

Let me wind up this necessarily imperfect sketch of the achievements of Great Britain industry at the Paris Exhibition—a sketch which must be full of errors of omission—by a paragraph intended exclusively for the behoof of the ladies. The firm of Messrs. Charles Gask and Co. have purchased for exhibition in England, some of the most wondrous of the fabrics and dresses from the "*element*" department of the Exposition, damasks and chenilles, *bourrettes* and Levantines, lace shawls and *fichus*—all kinds of radiant finery, indeed, the *chefs d'œuvre* of the Michels, the Bolteaux, the Basseurs, and Delpories, of Paris. A black velvet robe, trimmed with feathers, worth 1,800 francs, and a "Marie de Medicis" dress, embroidered with pearls, and valued at 10,000 francs, are among the purchases of Charles Gask and Co; while Peter Robinson, of Oxford-street, has bought the larger portion of the Lyons, the Italian, and the Austrian exhibits of silks, velvets, satins, and brocades. The Oxford-street firm stands to spend something like 300,000 francs on his little purchases in the World's Fair.

PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 29th of October, says:—The *Dagbladet* has received a long and most interesting letter, dated Dickson's Port, August 7, from its correspondent who accompanies Professor Nordenskjold in his voyage of exploration round the north coast of Asia, of which the following condensed extracts will no doubt be read with interest in England. The steamer left Tromso on the 21st of July, and anchored the next evening off the small island of Maaso, situated close to the North Cape, and then, the correspondent writes—

"During the night a gale sprang up, and we were obliged to remain at anchor; the next afternoon, although it rained, we went ashore and ascended the cliffs, where we gathered some lovely bouquets of Eriophorum capitatum, growing on the borders of a small lake on the top of the principal cliff. On the following days it kept blowing so hard that we had to let our second anchor drop; but on the 25th we proceeded in a dense fog through the Sound of Masgero, another small island, and exactly at noon, we discovered the North Cape, which we passed at six o'clock in the morning of the 26th of July, shaping our course towards the island of Nova Zembla. On the evening of the 28th we caught sight of Cape Gusennoi, and shaped our course along the coast towards the south-east. It is generally thought that the large double island of Nova Zembla is one immense agglomeration of mountains; but this is only the case with regard to the northern half of the island, the southern part, as well as the island of Waigatch, being low, barely 400 feet above the level of the sea. We here, for the first time, fell in with ice, but only smaller pieces which had got on shore on the coast. On the 30th of July we steamed along the coast of Waigatch. The weather was splendid, the sun shining brilliantly, and not a breath of air moving; and at four o'clock our tender, the Fraser, came alongside of us, and piloted us into the harbour of Habarowa, as the town is called, where the Russian fishers and trappers live during the summer with their Samoyed servants, retiring during the winter to Pust-Ozerek on the Petchora. In the town we found about a hundred people, of whom nine were Russians, the rest Samoyeds, who carry their families with them, while the Russians leave theirs behind them at home. The town consists of the chapel—a wretched wooden shed dedicated to St. Nicholas, and surmounted by a cross—five huts, built of planks and moss, in front of each of which was planted a cross, inhabited by the Russians; while the Samoyeds, who are mostly heathens, of course do not erect crosses in front of their tents, of which there were five. In the evening we took tea in the house of the richest Russian, Ivan Alexandrovitch, who thought that the ice would not return to the Channel of Jugor before November, which would be a great chance in our favour. The next day I went, in company with Professor Nordenskjold and Dr. Almquist, on an excursion to the island of Waigatch. Although there are no wild reindeer, and hardly any bears, we had taken our guns with us, but we only bagged some few snipes. Our principal object was to visit the hill where the Samoyeds sacrifice to their gods; and after some difficulties we discovered the hill, which appears formed by nature of a number of stones covered with grass. On the south-eastern side a large number of small sticks with two notches, one for the nose and one for the mouth, were planted in the ground, and these were the gods of the Samoyeds. Among the numerous offerings lying here, mostly consisting of antlers of reindeer, we found the still bloody head of an ice bear with the two fore-paws, and a quantity of hatchets, iron hoops of barrels, and other iron implements. While I was sketching, Professor Nordenskjold and Ivan proceeded further on, and found a Samoyed tomb, constructed of beechwood, in the shape of a box about three feet high, in which were discovered some human remains, some arrows, and other implements. The skeleton was remarkably small, and was undoubtedly that of a Samoyed."

The correspondent then describes a drive with Ivan in a sledge drawn by four reindeer, and he difficulties he had about some dogs which had been bought, and proceeds with his narrative thus:—

The next day we lifted our anchor; and as soon as we had arrived out in the Caryan Sea we continued our investigations of the bottom of the sea, its temperature, and other scientific experiments; and our zoological and botanical professors had plenty of work to do in examining bales full of small animals and seaweed drawn up in the mud from the bottom of the sea. On the 2nd of August Dr. Almquist, Lieutenant Nordquist and I were sent on an expedition on board the tender Lena to the islands of Beli, opposite the coast of the Jalmalland, or the peninsula of the Samoyeds, the doctor to make botanical researches, Lieutenant Nordquist to try to purchase objects of interest from the inhabitants, and I to take astronomical and magnetic observations. We left at eleven o'clock in the morning, and twelve hours later we arrived at the broad icebelt which completely encircles the shore in a north-westerly direction. We succeeded in breaking through the ice, and sailed now all night among pieces of floating ice, arriving at nine o'clock in the morning off the western entrance to the Beli Channel, which we entered, and through which we proceeded with great difficulty, dropping our anchor about noon in a small bay on the south-west coast of the island. As the weather was not favourable for scientific purposes we determined to land, as we had observed several flocks of reindeer, and spent the time in a shooting expedition; but as the island was perfectly flat, the highest elevation being ten to twelve feet above the level of the sea, we could not approach the reindeer; and although we repeatedly found traces of bears, we did not succeed in stalking any, and so excursion was, with the exception of the numerous specimens of moss which Dr. Almquist collected, barren of results, owing to the fog and rain. We returned on board the Lena, and spent some hours in attempting to draw a chart of the channel, returning then to the Vega. The further progress of our journey until we arrived here to-day did not offer any incidents worth mentioning; and the day after to-morrow we start for unknown and hitherto unexplored regions. Our table is covered with the spoils of our guns; bear cutlets and joints of reindeer are plentiful, the captain having shot one bear yesterday, while I shot one to-day; so we are living here in the Arctic like the Jews on the Egyptian flesh-pots."

I sent you a couple of days ago a note reproducing a telegram received from Professor Nordenskjold, stating that he had successfully rounded Cape Tjelyaskin, and it is generally expected in Sweden that news will soon be received of the arrival of the expedition at Japan.

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s.s. NAVARINO.	s.s. MERKARA.	s.s. MANORA.	s.s. CHANDA.
s.s. DORUNDA.	s.s. PATNA.	s.s. JAVA.	s.s. AGRA.
s.s. ASSYRIA.	s.s. ARCOT.		

AND THE FOLLOWING SAILING VESSELS:—

ESTRELLA DE CHILE.	OMBA.	AGNES MUIR.	ELMSTONE.
ELIZA SHAW.	MIAKO.	THE SIR JAMSETJEE FAMILY.	LUCIA.
WYLO.	JOHN C. MUNRO.	KAISOW.	OSAKA.
L. THAIR.	HOPE.		

And many Regimental Messes, as also the undermentioned Club Houses, &c., &c.

The BOMBAY.	The LUCKNOW UNITED SERVICE.	The SIRHIND.	The TUTICORIN.
The REFORM.	The FUTEHGARH.	The ARAKAN.	The KAMGAUM.
The ATHENÆUM.	The NYNEE TAL.	The TIRHOOT PLANTERS.	The SECUNDERABAD.
The BENGAL UNITED SERVICE.	The HIMALAYA.	The DIBOUGARH.	The OOMRAWATTEE.
			The RUTNAGHERY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. ARE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.	Messrs. Wachter & Co.
Messrs. Em Dubois & Co.	Messrs. Read Brothers.
The Champagne Vineyard Company Proprietors.	Messrs. Leal Brothers.
The Apollinaris Co.'s Natural Mineral Waters.	The Bellthal Brunnen Mineral Water Co.
	The Carlton Whisky.

Henkes' Aromatic Schnapps.
Messrs. Frisse Thison & Co.

LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE W. C., AND 3, NEW LONDON STREET, E. C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.

3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street; Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni;
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

BORDEAUX—Red.

In Bottle.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. a.	P. Rs. a.
31	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON (After Dinner Wines)	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	„ RAUZAN	27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	„ PALMER	24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	„ LA ROSE	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN (Dinner Wines)	18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC	16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	14 8	16 0
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast	12 0	14 8
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. for Cup	11 8	...

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
254 4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	142 0
181 4	ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

BORDEAUX—White.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 0	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 0	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

BURGUNDY—White.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these—

Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.			Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare, old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTO remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, excellent Wine	red seal	32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		CREDIT. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
42 4	123 0	228 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44	134	260	510
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40	122	234	460
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37	112	217	420
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
6 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	„ MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	64 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	30 0	32 0
24 8	26 0	„ HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	„ LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	31 0	33 0

PORT.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	ST. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Duty paid prices are:—

Per doz. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8
13 4	„ in Flasks		13 12
8 0	„ Half Flasks		8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	**	27 8
14 4	„ in Flasks		14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	„ in Flasks		16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****	34 0
17 4	„ in Flasks		18 0
42 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	„ fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
24 12	WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4	„ Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
17 8	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
13 12	Cognac, ****	14 4
11 14	„ ***	12 4
10 0	„ **	10 4
9 8	„ *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	Rs. 2 0	each.
Do. do. 2 „	„ 3 0	„
Do. do. 4 „	„ 4 0	„

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	...	28

July, 1878.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

TO LADIES.

MRS. MEDLEY begs to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Bombay and Out-stations for their kind support accorded to her during the time she has been in business in Bombay; the encouragement she has received has induced her to increase her stock, so as to meet the requirements of her Lady customers, and she trusts by strict attention to all orders entrusted to her to still merit the patronage already extended to her.

Mrs. Medley takes this opportunity of informing her customers that she has just unpacked a consignment of new goods from Paris and London, consisting of

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, French Boots, Ladies' Leather Belts. Ball Dresses, Mitts, Dress Holders, Fan Girdles, etc., etc.

Mrs. M. respectfully invites her Lady customers to inspect her New Stock of French Cambric Prints warranted fast colors.

The whole of the new goods are now on view, and marked at very low prices.

N. B.—Ladies' Straw Hats and Bonnets cleaned, dyed, and altered equal to new, by

MRS. MEDLEY,
LADIES' OUT-FITTER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER.

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that he has JUST RECEIVED a well selected stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and especially recommends the following:—

1.	The 18 Carat Gold English Patent Lever Keyless Watch at	Rs. 180 to 250
2.	The 14 Carat Patent Lever and Patent Keyless Ladies Watch at	„ 120 to 150
3.	The same in a 18 Carat Gold case at	„ 180 to 200
4.	Also a Gold Open-faced Cylinder Escapement Ladies Watch at	„ 60 to 80

The Silver Open-faced English Patent Lever Escapement Watch at	Rs. 50
The same in a very strong Hunting case	„ 55
The same Watch with Suisse Lever Escapement	„ 40
Do. in a Hunting case at	„ 45

2 Years Guarantee for the above Watches. Terms—CASH.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.
3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.
Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER.

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs. 15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„ 16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„ 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„ 30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„ 33	0
Leather Case for do.	„ 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of fancy Coatings, Angolas, Cheviots, India Tweeds, Serges, &c. In this department we employ a FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN CUTTER, and we can guarantee a COMFORTABLE and PERFECT FIT, as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Strong Twist Tweed Suits, Double or Single Breasted Coat and Trousers		25 0	28 0
The Finest India Tweed do. do.		30 0	34 0
Best Blue Serge do. do.		30 0	34 0
Best Angolas do. do.	from	35 0	39 0
	to	45 0	51 0
Best Scotch Cheviots do. do.	from	35 0	39 0
	to	45 0	51 0
Frock Coats for "Special" wear of the best Black and Blue Diagonal and Fancy Mats	from	40 0	45
	to	45 0	51 0
Morning or Visiting Coats do. do.	from	36 0	41 0
	to	40 0	45 0
Vests to match above		9 0	10 0
Dress Suits, First-Class quality		75 0	85 0
Do. do. the very best Lined Silk		85 0	95 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches, best		24 0	27 0
Whip Cord or Bedford Cords		26 0	29 0

ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA AND SIKHAR KITS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS & NAPKINS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed a NEW and well SELECTED STOCK of the above with new and pretty designs; all are marked very low in price. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
In various Designs,
8/4, or 2 yards square.
Prices .... from Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 15-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
8/10, or 2 by 2½ yards long.
From .... Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/4, or 2½ yards square.
From .... Rs. 15 Rs. to 22 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/12, or 2½ by 3 yards long.
From .... Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 25 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/16, or 2½ by 4 yards long.
From .... Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/20, or 2½ by 5 yards long.
From .... Rs. 25 to Rs. 38 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long.
From .... Rs. 30 each

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long.
From .... Rs. 48 each

DAMASK CLOTHS,
FOR MESS USE.
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long .... Rs. 65 each.
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long .... Rs. 75 each

PIECE DAMASK,
CUT BY THE YARD, MOST USEFUL TO MESSES
2½ YARDS WIDE,
Per yard .... Rs. 6-8.

20-INCH SLIP DAMASK,
Per yard .... Re. 1-12

BEST QUALITY DAMASK NAPKINS,
8/4 by 7/8 .... Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 per dozen.
Round D'Oylies .... Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
Square D'Oylies .... Rs. 8-8 per dozen.

TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

TOWELS.

CASH'S PATENT FRICTION TOWELS.
Brown, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 per dozen.
White, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 „
Christy's Brown Turkish Towels, from Rs. 24 per dozen.
White Honeycomb Towels, Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
White Turkish Bath Sheets, Rs. 5-12 each.

PILLOW CASES.
Fine Linen Pillow Cases, per pair Rs. 6.
Long Cloth do. „ „ 3.

SHEETS.
Ready for immediate use from Horrock's best Stout Long Cloth.
Single Bed, per pair Rs. 10-8.
Double do. do. „ 19.

PILLOWS.
Cotton Pillows for Travellers, Rs. 2-8 each.
English Horse Hair do. „ 8-8 „
English Feather do. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BLANKETS.
12/4 White, Real Bath Blankets, each Rs. 13.
12/4 Scarlet do. do. „ 13.
Infants' Blankets, finest Saxony Wool, Bound Blue or Pink, per pair Rs. 8-8.

WHITE TOILET COVERS.
Best White Marsala with fringe, an assortment of pretty designs

A STOCK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS.
ALSO, FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS FOR DISTRICT USE.

ENGLISH HORSE HAIR MATTRESSES FOR THE ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Less Ten per Cent Discount for Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT

possesses the following advantages over White Lead and Oxide Zinc:—

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Znc.
Do. 25 do. do. White Lead.

It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
Will stand 500 degrees of heat.
Will never blister.
Is non-poisonous. Has no smell.
Has no chemical action upon metals.

This substitute for White Lead received the highest praise at meetings of Society of Arts, London; and Social Science Congress; is used by English and German Governments.

The following are a few extracts from numerous Reports already received:—

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious *useful* discoveries of modern times."

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.—"Has great body, covers well, absolutely resists the action of foul air, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance, will always retain its opacity."

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council o India, &c., &c.—"Much more stable than White Lead."

LUTSCHAUNIG & Co., Liverpool Assay Office.—"Body dense and opaque, covers better than White Lead, Sulphuretted Hydrogen has no effect upon it, does not blister, absolutely neutral towards Iron, &c., will entirely supersede White Lead."

T. A. BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works.—"Superior to any other similar substance I have ever met with—is a pure white, retains its opacity, is not affected by foul air, has a good body."

J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool.—"Has the body of Lead, but does not tarnish like it."

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